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U.S. Bombers Blast Berlin Third Time; Army Seizes Majuro in Marshalls; Marines on New Britain Try Out Foe

War Fund at $1,344,546; New French Unity Threat; Reverse Lend-Lease Rises

The World's Day—March 8, 1944

Boston: Red Cross Fund Nears Halfway Mark

Contributions to the Red Cross 1944 War Fund totaled $1,344,546.54 today, as workers met in a jubilant report-luncheon at the City Club in Boston. This figure, after only seven days' solicitation, represents 39.9 per cent of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's quota. [Page 2.]

Referring to a newly proposed veterans' bonus bill which would provide payments up to $3,500 and $4,500 for World War II servicemen, John L. Delay, State Commander of the American Legion, today termed it as "preposterous" and said "it looks like a definite plan to kill the G. I. omnibus bill which contains real benefits for veterans and is due for a vote shortly."

Appointment of George H. Conley of Buzzards Bay as Park Superintendent in the State Division of Parks and Recreation was announced today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. The new Superintendent will be assigned to the Salisbury Beach State Reservation.

Frozen foods will appear in much greater numbers and quantities after the war, Donald K. Tressler, manager of the General Electric Company's Consumer's Institute, forecast at the University of Maine's 38th annual Farm and Home Week. Improved quality is resulting in greatly increased demand, he explained. [Page 6.]

In Europe: French Unity Is Threatened Again

French unity was threatened again, as Gen. Henri Giraud, at the treason trial of Pierre Pucheu in Algiers, defended Frenchmen loyal to Vichy before the full German occupation of France in November, 1942, and urged postponement of the trials. De Gaullist leaders have been clamoring for immediate execution of all Vichy collaborators.

The French Committee of National Liberation has adopted reforms extending French citizenship to various categories of Moslem men in Algeria, giving them right to vote, hold office, and enjoy privileges of French citizenship without renouncing their Koranic law.

Britain's entire war industries are threatened as coal production from Welsh mines has dwindled to a trickle, with 60,000 to 70,000 of the 100,000 miners in the Welsh fields now estimated to be idle as result of the deadlocked wage dispute. Mine owners and miners are closeted with Fuel Minister Gwilym Lloyd George in London seeking a solution. [Page 9.]

Portuguese Premier Antonio Salazar has sent Capt. Silva E. Costa to Timor with instructions to investigate the situation in this Portuguese colony since the landing of Japanese troops there two years ago. Negotiations between Tokyo and Lisbon paved the way for the investigation.

Russia was understood to have rejected Polish compromise proposals for settlement of the Russo-Polish boundary dispute. [Page 9.]

Britain has produced more than 90,000 planes from the beginning of the war to the end of 1943, British Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton told the House of Commons in disclosing hitherto secret figures on British war production. [Page 9.]

Washington: Reverse Lend-Lease Aid Increases

The volume of reverse Lend-Lease aid furnished to the United States by its Allies is increasing steadily, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. By the first of this year, the United States was receiving reverse Lend-Lease aid from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India at a rate of $2,000,000,000 a year, compared with a little over $1,000,000,000 a year for the 12 months ended June 30, 1943, he said.

January exports aggregating $1,084,000,000 marked the ninth consecutive month in which shipments exceeded the billion-dollar mark, the Census Bureau reported. The January total was 46 per cent higher than that of the same month a year ago, but 13 per cent below December. The figures embrace Lend-Lease shipments but exclude goods sent to United States forces abroad.

Japanese forces off Pearl Harbor just before their attack on Dec. 7, 1941, probably got military and weather information with the help of regular cable channels, which were uncensored in peacetime, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the House committee investigating his Commission.

National: Two DE's Launched at Newark Yard

Two destroyer escorts launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Yard, Newark, N. J., were named, respectively, in honor of Ensign Ulvert M. Moore, who was killed in the Battle of Midway, and Marine Private William Seiverling, killed on Guadalcanal.

Capt. Walker Mahurin, Thunderbolt pilot from Fort Wayne, Ind., shot down three German planes on the latest Berlin raid, bringing his total to 20, a record for the European theater in this war, and six under the World War I record of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Americas: Chilean Workers Protest Recognition

Chile's decision recognizing the Government of Acting President Farrell in Argentina should be set aside, according to a request of the Workers' Confederation of Chile, in Santiago.

Australia: Coal Production Down Nearly 25 P. C.

Coal production in New South Wales is down nearly 25 per cent since Jan. 1, due mainly to strikes, and many major industries may be seriously affected soon. Iron and steel foundries and war plants have already reduced their output.

Canada: 65,000,000 Bushels of Grain for U. S.

Canada will send, via the Great Lakes, approximately 65,000,000 bushels of wheat and coarse grain to the United States before July 1, a Canadian Wheat Board official disclosed.

Middle East: War Goods Delivered to King Saud

War materials for Saudi Arabia from the United States have been delivered by plane to King Ibn Saud as a token of larger deliveries of Lend-Lease war supplies to come, it has been announced in Cairo. Trade relations between the two countries have already been established in the recent arrangement for a U. S.-sponsored oil pipe line from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean.

Radical Curb Is Hinted In OPA Controls

Congressman in Boston says big changes are in making to give more local authority.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Powerful forces are now at work in Congress to help small business men leap the hurdles of bureaucratic controls, to rescue landlords hard hit by rent controls and to make price controls a fact rather than the fancy of Washington theorists, Representative Fred A. Harley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey, said in an interview in Boston today.

A member of the Congressional committee investigating fuel, rents, gasoline and ceiling prices, Representative Hartley is here to address a conference of the Boston Real Estate Exchange tonight.

In the interview he provided a preview of his disclosures that "big changes are in the making in Washington to give more authority to local communities inthe handling of their wartime problems by subtracting authority from the bureaucrats in Washington."

Kangaroo Courts

Representative Hartley predicted an early outlawing of "kangaroo courts" under which landlords can now obtain no relief from restrictive rent controls even though they can show that they are losing money on their investments." It is now generally conceded in Washington, he said, that thousands of hardship cases are in need of adjustment in all branches of OPA controls.

The visitor anticipated a vast shakeup in the administration of Federal housing with heavier and heavier curbs upon Federal controls in all fields excepting those strictly allied with slum clearance.

Asked if he thought the rent control law was passed for the sole benefit of the tenant, Representative Hartley emphatically replied in the negative. "But that's the way it is being administered," he said, adding that there is a wide divergence between the purpose of Federal laws and their interpretations with controls too strongly fixed in Washington.

Fear Retaliation

"Businessmen are too fearful of retaliation from Washington for speaking their own minds," Mr. Hartley continued. "That will not be the case when reactionary forces in our nation's capital finally show their hand. It has got to the point in Washington where we cannot even get an honest accounting of OPA cases."

Speaking of the activities of the congressional investigating committee, Mr. Hartley said that an

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Marine ground troops continue move along Rein Bay sector of Willaumez coast.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, March 8—The advance of the Marines along the northern coast of New Britain to the vicinity of Talasea on the Willaumez Peninsula is stated here to be in the nature of a reconnaissance in force.

After collapse of resistance in the Borgen Bay area, Marine ground troops continued their forward movement along the coast passing through the Rein Bay area where the Japanese had once maintained a relatively strong barge staging post.

At no place was enemy resistance found to be strong and the advance continued at a rapid pace hindered by little more than the rugged rain-soaked jungle.

Still finding enemy opposition at minimum, a small amphibious operation was organized on the Willaumez Peninsula which is only about 150 miles from Rabaul. The initial opposition was light and the landing party is now engaged in consolidating its newest holding while sending out patrols to locate the nearest enemy concentration.

Action Mainly Rear Guard

The significance of the rapid advance which covered more than 100 miles in less than a month lies in the surprising absence of any strong Japanese defenses.

Presumably the Japanese have deliberately depleted many of their coastal positions, leaving behind small forces to fight rearguard action.

With the entire New Britain area tightly blockaded by constant Allied air and sea patrol, this would be a logical movement.

At the same time Army troops moving eastward from Arawe on the southern New Britain coast are reported to have reached Amboring, a village about 25 miles east of the beachhead, which was established Dec. 15.

Though the Army force has not made as rapid progress as the numerically stronger Marines, the two parallel moving bodies have between them occupied or gained control of nearly a third of the

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Finnish Children Leave for Sweden

Finnish children, wearing identification tags, sit on a train in a Helsingfors station awaiting evacuation to Sweden, according to Finnish caption accompanying picture.

Marines edge closer to Rabaul — Italian and Russian fronts stalled by mud.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

For the third time in five days American heavy bombers have staged a major attack on Berlin, dropping 10,000 high-explosive bombs and 350,000 incendiaries on the much-battered Capital. It was the eighth big daylight assault by Fortresses and Liberators in 10 days and only two days after the great 850-bomber expedition of March 6 which cost the 8th Air Force 68 bombers.

The enormous accumulation of crews, planes, and equipment needed to launch such a succession of large-scale attacks indicates the Allied Command is expecting highly decisive results from the offensive.

Today's attacks followed immediately on a heavy RAF night attack on the Renault and Gnome engine works at Lemans, southwest of Paris.

Difficult weather conditions for land fighting in Europe have thrown the main interest to the Pacific, where activity is reported at several points.

A surprise landing on Majuro Atoll, 21-by-6-mile island in the Marshalls, by the Sixth Army found only four Japanese defenders awaiting them and an elaborate concrete defense works, complete with electric light and all windows stacked ready to put in.

The atoll has a large harbor and an airfield and can make things lively for the Japanese on Jaluit and Wotje atolls on either side of it.

At the same time, a new cavalry landing at Seeadler Harbor on Los Negros in the Admiralties practically has completed Allied occupation of the island, where Seabees already have got the Momote airfield in shape to harbor small reconnaissance and range-spotting planes.

Meanwhile, on New Britain a fresh landing near Talasea at the Willaumez Peninsula on the north has enabled the Marines to gain 110 miles from their first landing at Borden Bay.

On the south, the infantry that had landed at Arawe has pushed eastward for 25 miles. Altogether, American forces now hold about one third of New Britain. They are beginning to close in on the main Japanese base of Rabaul, 160 miles to the east.

Both in Italy and Russia bad weather and deep mud are holding up the operations, although Marshal Gregory Zhukov's four-day advance that threatens to force the Germans of the lower Dnieper into Rumania is still in progress.

The Russians are now 70 miles from the great Polish city of Lwow. They are pushing over the soft, thawed-out ground in trains of tank-hauled sledges. How far they can continue in this over-extended salient is uncertain. The next move may be expected to be a broadening of the salient by a move either to the north or the south.

Senators Hint President Lax In REA Mixup

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Congress began an impromptu examination of President Roosevelt's administrative capabilities today. The immediate purpose was the Senate Subcommittee investigation of rural electrification, but as Jonathan Daniels, Confidential Assistant to the President, resumed the witness chair for the second day, the hearing quickly turned into an exploration of the President's executive abilities, and the attitudes and philosophy that motivate application of those abilities.

When Mr. Daniels, Raleigh, North Carolina newspaperman and author, was called as the first witness before the subcommittee of which Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina is Chairman, it was supposed the matter of delivery of presidential files concerning the Rural Electrification Administration would be taken up. Mr. Daniels had previously declined to ask the President for the files, holding it was the Committee's place to make a direct request to the President.

But the line of inquiry got off on the administrative tangent through questioning by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

Acted for President

Mr. Daniels brought out yesterday and amplified today that after dissension and inefficiency within REA had come to presidential notice last July he, after inquiry at the President's request, had arrived at the conclusion, which he

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Aegean Blockade Cuts Nazi Supply

By the Associated Press

Cairo, March 8

The Allied blockade of the Aegean Sea, in which the RAF alone sank or damaged some 60 German ships last month, has produced a desperate food situation in the Aegean Islands and brought refusal from some German troops to make the perilous voyage from Crete to the mainland, reports reaching Cairo said today.

These recalcitrant Nazi soldiers were put to forced labor, this information said.

RAF Middle East headquarters announced that, in February operations, 18 enemy vessels were sunk, 13 probably sunk, and nearly 30 damaged.

Staff Opposes Commandos As Infantry

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, March 8—Officers of Ranger, Commando, Parachutist formations deplore the extent to which their men have been used in a regular infantry role in Italy, Sicily, and North Africa in the past 16 months.

It isn't only because they have suffered very heavy casualties in proportion to their necessarily limited numbers. It is also because battle experience is the greatest

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Finns Groping For 'Peaceful' Exit From War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The crux of Finland's peace problem is a German Army of seven divisions deployed over the barren tundra of Northern Finland.

The solution desired by Finland is the peaceful departure of these former friends, leaving Finland completely master of its own household.

The solution demanded by Russia is the "internment" of these German divisions by the Finns themselves "if possible" or by Russian armies admitted by the Finns to do the job.

That is the essence of the Finnish-Russian peace negotiations and the stumblingblock which must be hurdled or by-passed if Finland's desire for peace is to be achieved.

Complicating Factor

For Finland it is complicated by the fact that neither of Russia's two big allies, Britain and America, have any desire to meet those same German divisions on other battlefields. They want the German divisions bottled up inside Finland and at least "interned" for the duration of the war. Thus Finland's idea of granting them a friendly exit unhurried and unmarred by any unpleasantness meets with no sympathy in either London or Washington.

[The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet reported today, according to the Associated Press, that Rickard Lindstrom, Swedish editor of Morgen Tidningen, had conferred with Russian Legation officials on Finnish armistice terms and was expected to leave shortly for Helsingfors. A Legation spokesman would neither confirm nor deny the report.]

Delay Would Spoil Plan

Any deliberate delay in the negotiations to permit the Germans time to escape would spoil the play. If Finland tried that it would use up the last of its credit in the Allied camp and would face new peace terms which would make the current terms look like nectar and ambrosia from Olympus. This Finland knows perfectly well, and this is what

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Cities Freed From Slums Aim of Housing Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 8—In an atmosphere tense with postwar housing problems as well as the promise of years of building prosperity after the war, the National Conference on Postwar Housing opened a three-day session here today with proposals for an all-out, nation-wide drive to rid cities of present-day slums and to set up safeguards against the "slums of tomorrow."

More than 1,000 delegates assembled from all parts of the country by the National Committee on Housing, Inc., heard Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, lead the attack upon community blight as the natural consequence of the lack of some master plan for ironing out the wrinkles in local housing patterns.

As special adviser for the Federal Reserve Board, Professor Hansen could see no adequate solution to the blight of modern cities without the financial aid of government agencies. He claimed that elimination of the results of centuries of mistakes in planning must be a co-operative venture between the Federal, State and local governments working with private enterprise.

Four Plans Proposed

Professor Hansen recommended four plans to the conference for financing urban redevelopment projects on a scale sufficient to eliminate slums over a period of years. In all four plans, the Federal Government would underwrite the programs and stand the main risk of losses. He placed most emphasis on the following plan:

To have the Federal Govern-

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German Aid to Victims Put on I.L.O. Agenda; Ways to Peacetime Economy Drafted in Code

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — Delegates to the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia on April 20 are likely to recommend that Germany begin paying for the war by helping to finance postwar employment and social security of 130,000,000 persons dislocated by Axis aggression, it became apparent today.

After Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, told newsmen yesterday that the meeting would be the most important his organization has held in 25 years, several touchy problems relating to representation and composition of delegations came to the surface for solution before the conference.

The Soviet Union, it is recalled, lost its I. L. O. membership back in 1939 when it was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland. Now, of course, for any kind of world united front Russian participation is needed, and for that reason the I. L. O. has "neglected no means" of persuading Russia to participate in the April meeting, as Mr. Phelan phrased it. But as yet Moscow has not indicated its intentions.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Then there is the complicated matter of American labor participation. As each nation's delegation is made up of two government delegates, one representing employers and one workers, President Roosevelt will shortly have to choose an American labor representative. He confirmed yesterday that he was trying to select some one who would represent both the

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Finns Decline Bid To Labor Conference

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 8

Finland will not send delegates to the forthcoming International Labor Conference in Philadelphia, it was learned in diplomatic circles. This means the British will almost certainly attend and possibly the Russians, it was pointed out.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 8 — With the objective of orderly reemployment during the transition from war to peace, a specific code of principles has been offered as one of four "Recommendations" and a draft resolution on social security contained in a report prepared by the International Labor Office.

Delegates from at least 40 nations will be asked to indorse the code as a basis for discussion on "The Organization of Employment in the Transition from War to Peace," when the International Labor Conference opens in Philadelphia, April 20.

Under the I. L. O. Constitution, the governments of the member states are required to bring any recommendations passed by the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities for legislative or other action.

Labor Demand and Supply

The proposed code of principles covers an extremely wide range of problems in organizing employment of an estimated 130,000,000 persons as the war economy is dismantled. The report stresses the necessity of making plans at once to maintain employment opportunities, and "to bring together the available workers and the available jobs in an orderly manner."

The economic aspects will be discussed elsewhere on the Conference agenda, the report points

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Patriotism at Stake As 'Lard' Buys Steak

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8 (AP)—A Wilmington grocer says that:

A woman purchased three pounds of ration-free lard, returned later and purchased three more pounds. Still later she returned with six pounds of salvaged fats, which she exchanged for cash and 12 red ration tokens.

Then she applied the tokens and cash toward purchase of a steak.

GI's Send Orchids For Easter Parade

NAPLES, March 8 (AP)—Many American women will wear orchids Easter Sunday, April 9—many for the first time—if efforts of two American Red Cross girls in Italy, Helen Turner of Birmingham, Ala., and Helen E. Irwin of Granville, Ohio, are an indication

The girls are intermediaries in placing Easter flower orders for American troops at a Red Cross club. They take the orders and air mail them to the United States for filling at the proper time.

Although gardenias, roses and other flowers, cut or potted, are listed, the GI's have shown a positive preference for orchids as the expression of their devotion, the girls say.

What really surprised the two Helens was that some soldiers were buying orchids for their sisters.

Air Over Europe:

Big U. S. Bombers Blast Berlin Again

Strong forces of United States heavy bombers attacked Berlin for the third American attack in a week against the German Capital.

Liberator and Fortress formations bombarded Berlin with more than 350,000 incendiary bombs and 10,000 explosive bombs.

It was the American heavy bombers' eighth big assault in 10 days, and came after only one day's interval since the last heavy attack on the German Capital.

A United States Air Force announcement said:

"Strong forces of B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the 8th Air Force, escorted by large formations of AAF and RAF fighters, attacked industrial targets in the Berlin district today.

"More than 350,000 incendiary bombs and more than 10,000 high-explosive bombs were dropped. It was the fourth operation by Amer-

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Gas for Victory Gardeners Again Assured by the OPA

Additional gasoline for Victory Gardeners whose plots are located more than walking distance from their homes was assured today by the Regional Office of Price Administration.

"We have requested and have secured from Washington a statement that Victory Gardeners generally would be given extra gasoline under the same rule that was in effect last year," Frederick A. McDermott, Acting Regional Rationing Executive, said.

"OPA not only recognizes the value of these gardens but is appreciative of the time and effort hundreds of thousands of persons throughout New England put into them. Because of this work we have been able to lower the point value on many canned goods. Without this we would have had to raise the point value.

"We join with the newspapers, radio and hundreds of civic organizations in a plea to the public to do even more victory gardening this year. We will provide the gasoline in all cases where it is necessary and where this gasoline will actually be used for the specific purpose of victory gardening."

Mr. McDermott said that an official statement from Washington was expected shortly and that at such time local boards would be given instructions. He said today's announcement was to allay any thoughts that a change in the regulation for Victory Garden work was under study.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Red Cross Fund Rises To Total of $1,344,546

Red Cross workers cheered today as officials reported a total of $1,344,546 for the 1944 War Fund after only seven days of solicitation.

At a report luncheon in the Boston City Club this noon, General Fund Chairman Charles F. Rowley told the workers they were to be congratulated in having collected 39.9 per cent of their quota in such a brief time, but warned them that in every drive of this sort it is the last, lagging weeks that make the difference between success and failure.

At today's luncheon Dr. Hugh L. Robinson, medical missionary in China for many years, told how Red Cross nurses, captured at Corregidor, did yeoman work among prisoners in the Japanese internment camp at Manila. He himself was in the camp 22 months, he said. He was one of the repatriates aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm recently.

During the first six months after the internment camp was established, Dr. Robinson said, the American Red Cross fed the prisoners.

"Then the Japanese reorganized the chapter, calling it the Philippine Red Cross, and installed Japanese advisors. They allowed our purchasing committee only 35 cents a day with which to clothe, feed, and provide care for each person in the camp."

According to Dr. Robinson, recent stories of Japanese atrocities in the press were "understatements." At one camp, he declared, 22,000 prisoners passed on in two months, a fact which was reported to him by a Filipino chaplain.

The missionary told Red Cross workers that, thanks to the quantities of powdered milk which the Red Cross had stored, children at the internment camp were able to get enough, but adults had to go without.

And, he pointed out, the benevolence of the Red Cross extended even beyond the prisoners in the camp. "Filipino women," he said, "would line up at our gates, and our committee of finance would give them an allowance. It was odd seeing these people, theoretically free, having to come to the internment camp for aid."

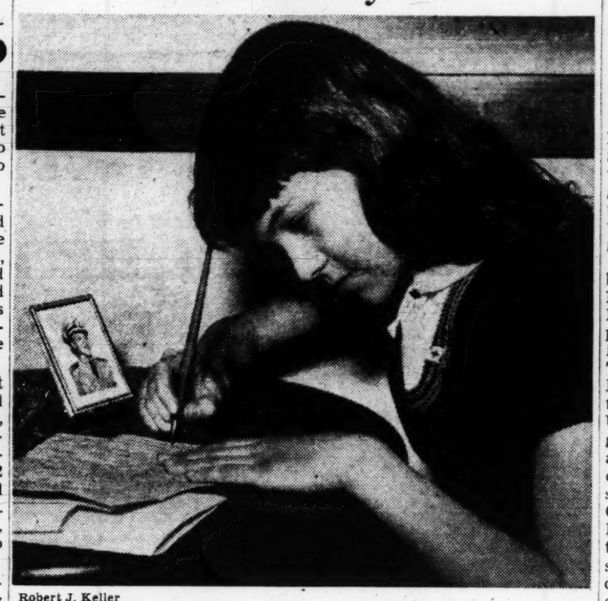
Red Cross workers throughout Boston today continued unabated their appeals for contributions, and many of them reported unusual and heart-warming responses. One worker, calling at 52 The Fenway, met 11-year-old Alan Potter, daughter of Lieut. Commander Norris W. Potter, Jr., who was in the act of writing to her father about the Red Cross.

Commander Potter, who has already spent more that two years in the Southwest Pacific since the war began, is at a base in Virginia awaiting orders to leave for the European theater of war.

His daughter was writing him: "This week I am going to give my two quarters (her allowance) to the Red Cross, because they will help take care of you if you need it.

"Daddy, if you ever get into trouble go to a Red Cross man or a lady and they will help you. They are helping lots of soldiers and sailors. I have lost my kitten, and I am very sad, and if I don't see you pretty soon I'll bust. Love, Alan."

'Dear Daddy . . .'



Robert J. Keller

Red Cross Rooter Writes to Hero Father

Alan Potter, Boston schoolgirl, gave her allowance this week to the Red Cross because, as she wrote her father, Lieut. Commander Norris W. Potter, Jr., "they will help take care of you."

Old Stereoscope Counterpart Discloses Hiding Japanese

A principle used by that old parlor entertainer of the horsehair sofa era — the stereoscope — was employed recently to show up every hill and dale of Munda, New Georgia, in the Solomons Islands and aided materially in its taking, it has been disclosed by Commander Robert S. Quackenbush, Jr.

The three-dimensional role of the stereoscope which made it appear as though one were standing on the brink of Niagara Falls, was able, for instance, to show up a cocoanut tree near a hill sheltering a Japanese gun emplacement on Munda, Commander Quackenbush pointed out. Naval gunners, with this knowledge in hand, were able to go ahead and blast the emplacement, the Commander said.

"Knowing the height of the cocoanut tree, we were able to gauge the height of the hill by seeing that it appeared to be just twice as tall as the cocoanut tree in the three-dimensional picture," Commander Quackenbush explained. He recently returned to the United States from the South Pacific area where he was in charge of a photographic unit.

Polaroid Vectographs

Three-dimensional photographs known as Polaroid vectographs have been used for more than a year in the battle against the Japanese, Commander Quackenbush added. Vectographs, though they are as thin as a piece of paper, apparently combine in one sheet the former double pictures employed by the stereoscope. The new pictures, however, have all the depth of the actual scene when they are viewed through light-polarizing spectacles. Samples of pictures of cities clipped to the announcement disclosed the "canyons" of the business districts quite clearly.

Photographs from which the vectographs were made at Munda were taken by flying photographers who skirted the areas where Japanese gun emplacements were known to be located, the Commander stated. He pointed out that the picture reconnaisance work was done at speeds in the neighborhood of 350 miles an hour.

The vectographs, in addition, he said, were extremely helpful to the landing parties and dive-bombing personnel. By showing land details and the positions of enemy installations, the vectographs enabled key men in operations to know the lay of the land even before they engaged in offensive action there.

Protective Places Shown Up

Good landing points on the beach, and folds in the ground providing protection against enemy machine gun fire were clearly and precisely disclosed by the vectographs, Commander Quackenbush disclosed.

Vectographs, developed by the Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge, are considered the first practical and rapid system of making three-dimensional pictures which can be viewed simultaneously by any number of people wearing the special polarizing spectacles. Many soldiers and sailors today operating vectograph kits are technicians hand picked by the Army and Navy to attend the vectograph school conducted by Polaroid for servicemen at its plant in Cambridge. To date, the school has graduated over 500 expert vectographers, most of whom are now on active duty overseas.

Flower Show Is to Feature Soviet Garden

Among the gardens of the United Nations to be depicted at Boston's Spring Flower Show in Horticultural Hall March 18-25 the Russian garden is expected to attract an unusual number of interested visitors, for so little is known of the gardens of this huge ally.

This garden will be constructed by Peter J. Mezitt of the Weston Nurseries. Mr. Mezitt studied in Russian horticultural schools and practiced ornamental horticulture in Russia for a number of years. The plans were drawn by his son, Edmund V. Mezitt, a graduate of the Landscape School at Cornell University. There will be a background hedge of hybrid lilacs against a rustic fence terminated at one end by a paved terrace and small house. An icon, symbol of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Russian people, can be seen through a window, while a Russian samovar on the terrace will add its quota of atmosphere. Among typical Russian plants in the garden will be flowering crabs, the Russian olive, and the azalea Schlippenbachi.

Next to the Russian garden is the English garden designed by H. D. Stevenson, landscape architect for Donald Wyman, President of the Bay State Nurseries, Abington. Background for this informal garden is to be a quaint English thatched roof cottage of stucco and stone, with a small well outside the door. Yew trees, magnolias, rhododendrons, flowering almonds, and colorful perennials such as English daisies, delphinium and sweet William will fill the dooryard and borders. The thatched roof of the cottage will be overhung with fragrant honeysuckle and clematis, and by the door will be sweet briar roses.

The typical Chinese garden should bring Chinese and American garden lovers together in the realization that some of the flowers and shrubs familiar to American gardens are also a traditional part of the Chinese garden. By Frost and Higgins, and designed by Frank Sellner, landscape architect, this garden will have a Chinese home as background surrounded by bamboo trees, orange trees, native willows, and jasmine, and be planted with flowers and shrubs.

Daffodils in greater abundance than ever before at one of these shows will be shown by Ardian Fryling of Babylon, Lon Island, and Sassenhaim, Netherlands. These daffodils were originally raised in nurseries in the Netherlands and have never been shown. Acacias, azaleas, and amaryllis in profusion will also be displayed.

On the opening day, Saturday, March 18, and on Sunday, March 19, the hours are from 1 to 10 p. m. For the rest of the week the show will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Champion of Private Rights

By a Staff Photographer

Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey

He is seen at right with George F. Oakes of R. M. Bradley Company, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, which Mr. Hartley will address tonight.

Radical Curb is Forecast In Washington OPA Control

Continued from Page 1

open study is now being conducted into the personnel of bureaucratic controls in Washington. It has already been found, he added, that there are too many theorists, and too few hard-headed businessmen in power.

"Violators of OPA regulations have small chance of an honest accounting of their cases. That's because of the administrative, rather than the enforcement end of OPA."

He made it plain that his attacks were not aimed at local administration, but at the higher-ups in Washington. Changes are going to be at that source, he said, if the fight has to be carried to the floor of the House.

In Washington, he cited the situation of a 22-year-old boy with only two years' experience in business, writing one of the major regulations governing wartime business.

He alluded to "thousands of honest cases involving hardships under OPA regulations" which are automatically turned down under the present setup. And he condemned "Gestapo" methods of pressing personal invesitgations of minor violators of the regulations "as though they were hardened criminals."

"What the practical thinkers in Washington want, and what they will ultimately get," the Representative concluded, "is a return to the regular law procedures under which justice will be 'tempered by mercy and local authorities can give an honest-to-goodness appraisal of the claims of honest citizens."

Hovey's Conciliation Post Goes to Winchester Man

Unexpected resignation of Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries and member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, was disclosed today when Governor Saltonstall sent the name of George E. Byford of Winchester to the Executive Council to succeed Mr. Hovey.

Mr. Byford has had a long career as a manufacturer and industrial specialist. At present he is Executive in Charge of the Regional Loan Office of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, with headquarters in Boston. Previously he served with the War Production Board.

A native of England, Mr. Byford came to the United States in 1884 and for 38 years lived in South Boston. He is a graduate of Boston English High School. For 25 years he was engaged in the leather industry and for a large part of the time was proprietor of the L. Cummings Leather Company in Woburn.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall, dated today, Mr. Hovey said he was resigning "because of the urgent need of my presence in my publishing business."

Mr. Hovey, publisher of Haverhill and Beverly newspapers, has served on the State Board since August, 1939, as a representative of employers. He was originally appointed in August of that year to fill the unexpired term of Raymond V. McNamara, who was made postmaster of Haverhill.

Other appointments made by the Governor were Representative John F. Gilmore (D) of Charlestown, Special Justice of the Charlestown District Court; Robert W. Bozenhard, of West Springfield, Register of Probate and Insolvency in Hampden County; and Paul M. San Clemente, of Fitchburg, as Clerk of the Fitchburg District Court. Five other minor appointments were also made by the Governor.

Under suspension of rules the Executive Council approved the appointment of Mr. Byford, Mr. Bozenhard and Mr. San Clemente.

Among the appointments made by the Governor last week, which were approved today by the Council, were F. Earl Wallace, as State Commissioner of Banks, John E. Wyche, of Roxbury, as member of the Board of Appeals on Fire Insurance Rates; Edward F. Mullen, of Brighton, as member of the Boston Finance Commission, and William H. Bixby, reappointed to the State Civil Service Commission.

U. S. Soldiers In England Aid Good Relations

Differences arising between American soldiers and Englishmen whose tight little isle they share prior to the invasion should not be over-exaggerated, for the majority of Americans there have won the hearts of the British people by their charm and friendliness, the Rev. William Cecil Northcott of London said today.

Home Secretary and Literary Superintendent of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Northcott arrived in Boston this morning for a nine-day stay during which he will address several groups and confer with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational).

Boston is one of his first stops on a nation-wide tour he is making at the invitation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to tell Americans about British churches in wartime.

Vast Military Camp

Britain is now one vast military camp, Mr. Northcott continued, and problems which are arising there now should be treated with that in mind. Throughout this difficult time, however, Americans and Britishers are coming to know each other extremely well, he said, and that is an excellent outcome. One of the most delightful things Americans have done in the Isles and something that is most appreciated is the entertainment of children, both at large parties and in small groups.

Turning to the conditions British churches are having to face, he said that more than 4,000 churches there have been either destroyed or damaged in air raids. Because of their common circumstances, they are rapidly growing in active co-operation.

"The most striking example of British co-operation among the churches, I believe, is the plan to rebuild Coventry Cathedral," he said. "All the churches there are working together to rebuild it as a new Anglican cathedral. Attached to it will be a Chapel of Unity at which all Protestant denominations are to meet and worship. Another adjunct will be an administrative center for all Christian churches in the city."

Another Project

Another religious project which is causing a great deal of interest in England is the plan to give school children in the lower grades instruction in religious education, the Rev. Mr. Northcott commented. It is embodied in the Education Bill now before the House of Parliament, and if passed, will add the classroom study of the Bible to the studies of over 6,000,000 children in Wales and England.

Large church attendances in America have impressed him most favorably in his short experience so far. Church attendance in England has suffered because so many of the youth are in the armed forces and in essential war work, but they are being reached by increased home visits by their pastors and by larger correspondence.

Mr. Northcott will give more information on Britain in wartime during an address tonight at the First Church (Center), in Newton. Other engagements throughout his stay includes a Sunday morning address at the North Cambridge Congregational Church, Cambridge, and a talk before the Boston Rotary Club next Wednesday on "Britain Looks Ahead."

City Boy Who Came to Maine Honored for Farm Success

ORONO, Maine, March 8 (AP)—A city boy who came from New York to undertake a successful career as a farmer was among the farmers and homemakers honored last night at the annual meeting of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation.

The city boy is Edmund C. Smith of Bethel, who was cited as the lad who proved "that opportunities exist wherever men are keen enough to find them."

Mr. Smith, President of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation, another farmer and two homemakers received certificates from President Arthur A. Hauck of the University of Maine during a Farm and Home Week program.

The others honored are: Fred S. Doyle, Caribou; Mrs. Jennie V. Heald, Buckfield, and Mrs. Alice J. Bowie, Lisbon.

Mrs. Heald, a nurse, whose training "served your family and the people of your community well, was described by Dr. Hauck as one whose "neighbors recognize you as a good housekeeper and efficient homemaker."

Of Mr. Doyle, who last year raised approximately 35,000 barrels of potatoes on 241 acres, Dr. Hauck said:

"Your objective as a farmer is well stated in your own words: 'I am striving always for high yields and practicing crop rotation, diversification, and soil conservation. I have tried, and I think with some degree of success, to improve the old farm and leave it, to whoever may follow, a better farm than I found it.'"

Mrs. Bowie was spoken of by Dr. Hauck as a "good housekeeper and homemaker" who, "left alone with a large family, . . . bravely shouldered your burden, educated your children intellectually, morally, and spiritually to the best of your ability, and sent them out to work for the best in community life."

Mayor of Beverly Joins Lieutenant Governorship Race

Contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts became a three-way affair today with the announcement by Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly that he is a candidate for the office.

Representative Rudolph F. King of Millis, Speaker of the House, and Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, announced their candidacies earlier.

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Co-sponsors to Mark the Launching Of Cruiser Springfield at Quincy

For the first time in naval history, a ship will be sponsored simultaneously by two persons, when the 10,000-ton light cruiser Springfield slides down the ways tomorrow morning at 11:45 at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mrs. Angelina Agnes Bertera of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Norma McCurley of Springfield, Ill., will sponsor the new vessel in the name of their two cities.

Mrs. Bertera, nominated by Mayor Anderson of Springfield, is a widow and the mother of four sons in the service of the United States. She came to this country from Italy at the age of eight, and her husband, who passed on four years ago, had served for four years in the Italian Navy. Both were citizens of this country.

Miss McCurley is a student at Springfield High School, and won the honor of co-sponsoring the cruiser Springfield as a reward for her prize-winning essay on "The United States Navy and Its Accomplishments," which covered the many activities of the Navy, past and present, in time of war and time of peace.

The Springfield is a light cruiser of the Cleveland class; has a beam of 61 feet six inches, and is 614 feet long. It is the third of this class to be launched at the Quincy Yard.

Weymouth Ration Board Still Out

Still deadlocked over the naming of successors for the six members of its local War Price and Rationing Board, who resigned in protest over the ousting of Chairman George E. Lane for alleged "political activities," the town of Weymouth looked to John F. Devlin, OPA District Supervisor, to keep the rationing office running smoothly in the absence of the Board.

Mr. Devlin will continue to act as Chairman pro tem, and will aid Selectmen at another meeting tonight in their attempt to bring the resigned members back into service. A three-hour executive session of the Selectmen, who met with OPA officials last night, failed to accomplish the desired results.

Collection of Fats High in Bay State

Housewives of Massachusetts collected 848,200 pounds of used kitchen fats during January and thus broke a record.

This is the highest monthly figure yet to be attained, says the War Production Board, and is probably due to the point-bonus instituted by the Government and to the fact that the meat supply was slightly better in January.

Urban sections, rather than cities, contributed the greatest proportion of this yield, but many cities exceeded their quotas, nevertheless. Among these were: Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Lynn, Beverly, Salem, Cambridge, Malden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, and New Bedford.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Mrs. Parker will talk on "Early American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Hibbard James, baritone, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Lincoln Junior High School Hall, Lincoln Street, at 8 p. m.

Boston University School of Education will show motion pictures on "Fighting France" in the "Little Theater," 84 Exeter Street from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Modern Ports the Topic

"Modern Port Development" is the subject to be discussed Thursday evening at the Boston Public Library by Charles M. Spofford of the firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike. The talk is one of a series given by the Public Library. The City Planning Board is sponsor for four of the lectures, of which this is the third.

Oil Institute of New England To Hold Boston Parleys on Friday

Aiming persistently at a better understanding and co-ordination of fuel oil rationing and fuel oil distribution between governmental agencies, fuel oil dealers, and consumers, the Oil Institute of New England will hold its annual Institute Day at the Hotel Statler on Friday, March 10.

Col. Willard F. Rockwell, former Director of the Production Division of the Maritime Commission under Admiral Amory S. Land, will be the chief speaker at the dinner meeting when he will discuss "Industries' Problems in Planning for Postwar." Colonel Rockwell testified recently concerning renegotiation of war contracts at Washington, and is expected to have much of interest to say regarding the relations of government and business.

Other speakers at the luncheon and dinner meetings will include Frank W. Lovejoy, Executive of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, who will speak on "Fundamentals of Distribution of Fuel Oil"; Warren C. Platt, of Cleveland, Editor and Publisher of National Petroleum News, who will talk on "Government Encroachment in the Fuel Oil Business"; Frank E. Spencer, National Chairman of the Distribution Division, Oil Heat Institute of America, who will bring a message from the national organization to the New England group on "Problems of Fuel Oil Distribution," and Carroll E. Lewis, President of the Oil Heat Institute of America."

Post Office Rules One Tax Return For Each Envelope

Only one income tax return—either Federal or State—may be sent in one envelope unless the postage on the envelope is at the rate of individual mailing, according to Boston postal officials.

The ruling was made by the solicitor of the Post Office Department in Washington, and is based on the "Private Express Statutes" which are interpreted as meaning that an income tax return is a "letter" only one of which can legally be mailed without payment of extra postage equivalent to the cost of mailing them individually.

Federal income tax clerks, opening mail, are marking the number of returns received in one envelope, on the face of each such envelope and laying them aside. Post office clerks take them and investigate.

The whole thing seems to have resulted from agents who make out returns for others, sending many returns in one envelope so that the Post Office Department in reality loses considerable revenue.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; 15-to-20 mile-an-hour wind tonight and Thursday.

Southwestern Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, with light snow flurries in north portion and in the mountains, colder.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, with light snow flurries in the mountains, colder.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair in the east portion, partly cloudy in west portion tonight, with light snow flurries in the Berkshires. Thursday fair. Colder tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:44 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet. Thursday, 11:56 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Miss Jennie Loomis

WINDSOR, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Miss Jennie Loomis, who passed on today at her home on The Island, was for many years secretary of the board of trustees of the Loomis Institute. She was the last of the Loomis family to occupy the dwelling which was built in 1640 by Joseph Loomis, the first of the Loomis family to settle in America. The Loomis homestead is on the campus of the Loomis school.

Miss Loomis was a graduate of Wellesley and a prominent alumnae of that college.

Morgan Memorial Paid Out $282,120 To Employees of Goodwill Workshops

A total of $282,120 was paid out during 1943 by the Morgan Memorial to workers of the Goodwill Workshops during 1943, F. C. Moore, Superintendent, announced yesterday as he declared that the institution, organized for the benefit of the unemployed and physically handicapped, had been cited by the Federal Government for its contribution to the war effort. Mr. Moore's announcement was made at the organization's annual meeting.

P. J. Trevethan, Assistant Superintendent and Industrial Supervisor, said the Goodwill Workshops had salvaged millions of pounds of waste materials which were forwarded to war plants for fabrication into essential products.

Officers elected were as follows: W. J. Kurth, President; Courtnay Guild, Vice-President; C. J. Cook, Secretary; W. S. Moore, Treasurer; Miss Frances Roberts, Assistant Treasurer; F. C. Moore, Superintendent, and P. J. Trevethan, Assistant Superintendent and Industrial Supervisor.

Directors who were re-elected for another 3-year term were: W. M. Bailey, C. J. Cook, F. C. Dunn, J. A. Dunn, Mrs. Belle A. Floyd, O. A. Friedman, the Rev. W. M. Gunter, E. C. Linn, and W. S. Moore. The Rev. H. E. Helms was chosen as Chaplain of the Goodwill Industries, and A. F. Simmons as Workers' representative on the Board of Directors.

Postal District Buildings Viewed

Post offices and garages in the Boston Postal District were inspected today by Walter Myers, fourth Assistant Postmaster, a native of Indiana, who has charge of leases for the Postoffice Department and who came here from Washington to confer with Patrick J. Connelly, Boston Postmaster.

A group from the Boston Post Office, headed by Postmaster Connelly, accompanied Mr. Myers at a breakfast tendered him by Mayor Tobin at the Parker House this morning, and at a special dinner arranged at the Federal Building restaurant this noon.

Interest was expressed in the proposed post-office building for the Back Bay, construction of which is expected to be delayed until after the war.

Brookline House Survey

The Brookline Selectmen have ordered a survey of all unoccupied houses in the town for the dual purpose of eliminating fire hazards and unsightly areas. The investigation will be made by the Special Committee to Investigate Health and Safety Conditions in and About Buildings.

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BONDS and STAMPS

Majority Vote on Treaties Backed in Senate Moves

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Launching a move to supplant the constitutional two-thirds treaty ratification rule by a majority vote of both Houses, a group of Congressmen today predicted that the President will continue to dictate foreign policy until such a change is made.

The attack on the Senate's exclusive privilege of ratifying or rejecting treaties, which resulted in 35 Senators blocking the Versailles Treaty, began as the House Judiciary Committee opened hearings on five resolutions proposing constitutional amendments to change the present two-thirds rule.

Representative Ed Gossett (D) of Texas, sponsor of one of the resolutions, even went so far as to say that it is no longer possible to get any important treaty through the Senate under the two-thirds rule. He described presidential assumption of foreign policy-making through executive agreement as "inevitable," to prevent a repetition of mistakes made after the last war.

"Under the present system, it is a lot easier to declare war than to declare peace," J. Percy Priest (D) of Tennessee, author of a similar resolution, told the committee.

Historical Background

Mr. Priest recounted how he was teaching history in Tennessee the day the Versailles Treaty was defeated by the Senate and had determined to work for a change in the system which enables one vote over one third to block a treaty.

He argued that majority ratification in both Houses would be more democratic and said that the House, able to act with dispatch under its rules, might serve as a prod to a filibustering Senate.

Searching through pages of the Federalist to determine why the founding fathers had written the two-thirds rule into the Constitution, the Congressmen concluded that the Senate was set up as a stable body, representing the sovereignty of the states, but that this prestige had been largely dissipated by direct election of Senators.

Wary on Alliances

"Also," observed Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Judiciary Committee Chairman, "they were more afraid then of entangling alliances; the United States was not so well established in the family of nations then."

Several committee members referred with some bitterness to President Roosevelt's practice of "by-passing" Congress on matters of foreign policy by resorting to "executive agreements" which they said, were treaties in effect. Representative Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania observed that the Constitution gives the President a free hand in foreign affairs only in military matters.

Mr. Gossett reported that Congressmen are getting large numbers of letters from churches and other groups interested in foreign policy, but have no way of making this opinion felt, under the present system. He described the issue as "nonpartisan," pointing out that more Democrats than Republicans voted against the Versailles Treaty after it had been "mutilated" in the Senate.

West Coast Hails South Sea Seabees

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 (AP)—Fifteen hundred sun-tanned Seabees of the First and Second Battalions, first two Navy construction units organized, landed in San Francisco yesterday after 23 months in the South Pacific.

Greeting the cheering, grinning Seabees as their big ship nosed into the dock to the accompaniment of three bands, were San Francisco's Mayor Roger Lapham, Rear Admiral C. H. Cotter, Director of the Pacific Division, Yards, and Docks, and other high-ranking Navy officials.

"To you men of the First and Second Battalions we offer high commendation for your outstanding work in building air strips and completing other installations in record time in the New Hebrides and Ellice Islands," Admiral Cotter declared.

Cheering at their first sight of women in uniform, Seabees greeted Waves who lined the docks with:

"Look, fellows. There's women with shoes on."

Following official greetings, the Seabees piled into Navy busses and were taken to Camp Parks. From there they will be granted leave.

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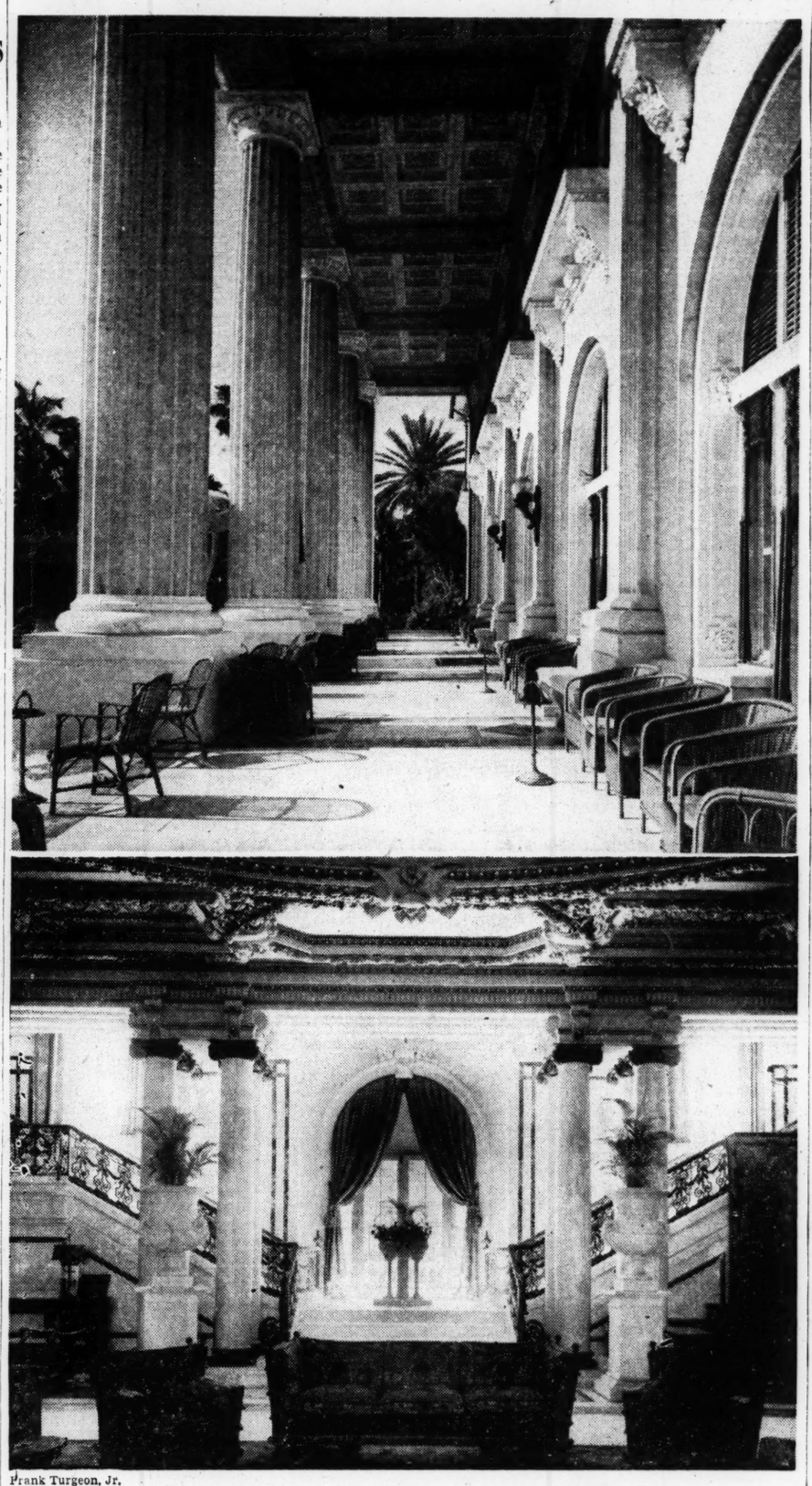

Frank Turgeon, Jr.

Rooms Duplicate Decorations of Many Countries

Above: Entrance colonnade of the Henry M. Flagler home, Whitehall, at Palm Beach, Fla. The ornamental carving of ceiling, cornices, and entablatures are characteristic of the entire decorative plan. Below: The grand staircase of carrara marble dominates the huge entrance hall, which is known as Marble Hall, one of the most beautiful rooms in the building.

Flagler Mansion Now Florida Hotel Annex

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8—The "stately pleasure dome" known as Whitehall, built by Henry M. Flagler for a home, and a very hospitable one, as its 16 bedrooms imply, now lends its name and its homelike atmosphere to the fashionable hotel erected on the lake shore at the rear of the mansion.

Here is no shabby relic of former grandeur reduced to taking paying guests. Its guests are selected with such care that it is equivalent to an invitation and to these the marble hall, majestic in size, proudly extends the same welcome today as it did in 1902, the year the home was built.

The architecture of the building, with its huge inner court, reflects the Spanish history and traditions of Florida. Furniture and decorations were inspired and gathered from many famous palaces of France, Italy, and Spain and even by Colonial America. To step from one room to another is to step from one century to another as no one room duplicates the period of another.

Well Cared For

So much loving attention has gone into the care of the home that even such treasures as Savonnerie rugs, satin damask walls and embroidered portieres are as fresh and beautiful as when first installed. Consequently, only slight changes have been necessary during the years.

It is the perfection of detail and background which makes each room a gem. The artist finds the ceiling of the marble hall worthy of study because of its three paintings and four cameo medallions at the corners.

The Italian Renaissance library boasts a remarkable collection of 18 perfectly matched walnut panels each one with a lion's head in the burl of the wood. Busts of Julius Caesar and Cicero are carved of two-strata marble, the heads being white and the togas mottled.

The music room, with its pipe organ, said to be the largest ever built for a private home in this country, has a background of gold satin damask walls and drapes. Cornices are life-sized figures each holding a musical instrument and around the doorway connecting it with the library is an Aubusson tapestry specially woven to frame the entrance and picturing musical instruments and players.

Across the court the billiard room is Swiss in treatment with a mantel of Caen stone and a ceiling of beamed oak. Here too, is the banquet room in the François I period in satinwood with ceiling panels in ivory highlighted with gold.

Salon Decorated

The salon, dainty as a minuet, is done in shades of silver, gray, and gold. Its ceiling too, is covered with paintings and walls are panelled in gold and gray satin brocatelle. The mantel is carved statuary marble and holds a pair of blue vases with miniatures by L. Bertran of France. Tables, chairs, and screens are antiques of the Louis VI period, as are French china figurines and matching lamps. One of the screens of rose brocade is centered with a Boucher miniature under glass.

The ballroom, now used as a dining room, still retains its look of grandeur due to intricately decorated mirrors, crystal chandeliers and side brackets. The wall lights are decorated with crystals cut in the form of Florida fruits and above doors and windows are Boucher panels. Here also are original draperies of Rose du Barry silk damask.

The bedrooms run the gamut of the Louises and rival the rainbow in colors. Styles include the Colonial, Adam, one called American, one in modern (1902) French, and one called the art nouveau.

Active Steps Urged On Racial Problems

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—A minister and a labor official yesterday urged church and labor leaders to take more active steps in eliminating racial and religious prejudice from their own lives and the lives of their followers.

Dr. Ivar Helstrom of the Riverside Church here told a conference of the Child Study Association of America that "churches have long been making wonderful pronouncements against prejudice but the problem is that that does not commit anyone."

Some of the very leaders who make these pronouncements, he said, move quietly to what they consider better neighborhoods, and send their children to private schools.

Lawrence Rogin, educational director of the United States Textile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said denunciations of prejudice by labor leaders did not commit rank and file members of labor organizations.

He said the American Federation of Labor refuses to admit Negroes to some of its major unions at the same time its leaders make speeches against racial prejudice.

Dewey Soldier-Vote Plan Stirs Attack in Congress

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Congress received today a version of the soldiers' vote bill in which the strait jacket around the use of the uniform federal war ballot is so tight that only limited numbers of servicemen will receive it.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's name was brought into the debate when the latter advocated a state ballot system and Senator Scott W. Lucas, (D) of Illinois, charged that he was attempting to limit the soldiers' vote as a Republican "Presidential candidate."

On the other hand, advocates of state ballots representing a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats are well satisfied with the result, and will seek to get the compromise, yesterday approved by conferees of House and Senate, 8 to 2, promptly adopted.

Trouble, however, is possible from two sources. The Senate may rebel against the emphasis placed on state ballots, and Mr. Roosevelt may veto the measure. He has stated that he will judge the bill by whether its net effect is to extend the soldiers' franchise, or to restrict it.

Where Prohibition Comes

Under the conferees' final draft, the federal war ballot will be prohibited to servicemen in the following cases:

1. Within Continental United States, save in three States without absentee voting laws (Kentucky, New Mexico and South Carolina).

2. To overseas soldiers, whose state governor has not certified by July 15 that federal voting is authorized under state law.

3. To overseas soldiers who have not previously applied for state ballots, and taken oath that they have not received such ballots by Oct. 1.

The 8-to-2 agreement came through a split in the federal ballot forces. Two of them, Senators Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, refused to sign the report. Others, however, led by Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, argued that the three-week conference stalemate meant it was "this bill or nothing." States should now act promptly, Mr. Worley argued.

States' Righters Delighted

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, leader of the states rights, Southern-Republican coalition was delighted. The House, he said, would approve the compromise "because we got what we wanted."

The bill recommends that the States accept postcards to be printed and distributed by the War Ballot Commission as applications for state ballots. The cards are to be distributed overseas by Aug. 15 and within the United States by Sept. 15 "wherever practicable."

Postcards, ballots and instructions will be sent abroad, where possible, by plane.

The federal ballot will contain blank places for writing in candidates for President and congressmen. Lists of candidates from each of the 48 States will be transmitted to the units of the armed forces. Under the original plan soldiers could vote for the presidential candidate and indicate their party choice for Congress, if they did not know the names.

In a letter submitted to all congressmen the National Lawyers Guild charged that the conference report "perpetuates disenfranchisement and does not provide the soldiers with an opportunity to vote."

No Break for Bonus

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The veterans' bonus bill backed by five service groups and providing benefits as high as $4,500 for overseas fighting men got off to a bad start in the Senate yesterday.

Over the protests of its authors, Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado and Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, the Senate version of the bill was referred to the Finance Committee for study, rather than to the Military Affairs Committee which Senator Reynolds heads.

In the Finance Committee, it will automatically go to a subcommittee headed by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, one of the founders of the American Legion and a backer of the Legion's rival "G. I." benefit bill.

HANLEY STAFFORD, Baby Snooks' famous "Daddy" on the hilarious Maxwell House Coffee Time Program, says, "For peace of mind I go for a smart Adam Hat every time!"

Mr. Stafford finds gay spirited style in the Adam Executive $7.50. Other Spring styles up to $10.

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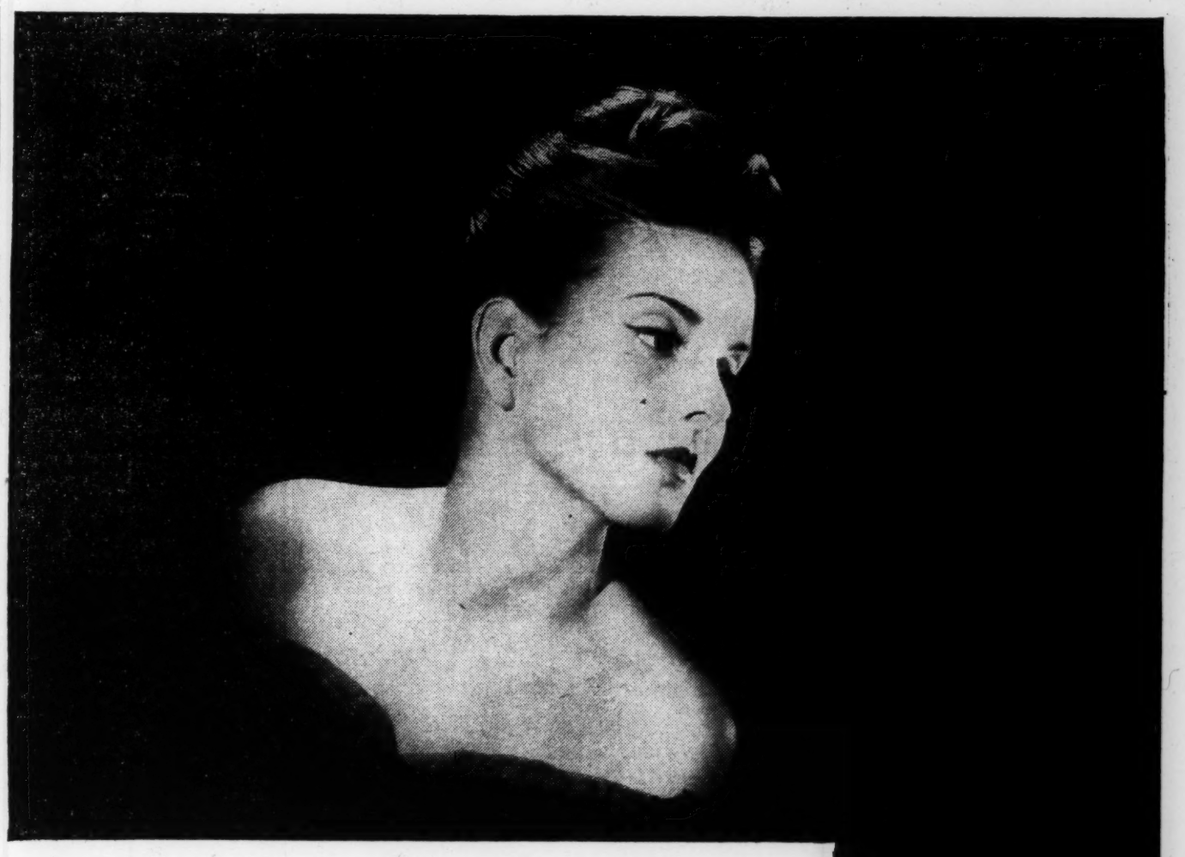

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Ballet Season Opens—New Pictures for the Screen—'Follow the Girls'

Two New Works Presented By Monte Carlo Company

By Margaret Lloyd

There is a new audience for ballet these days, and for this audience a practically new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. This was demonstrated last night when the company opened a five-day engagement at the Opera House.

In the 10 years since the original Ballet Russe was first seen in Boston, it has undergone many changes, and of its glamour names only two remain—Danilova, a charter member so to speak, and Franklin, who joined in 1937 when the present division separated from Col. W. de Basil, under Leonide Massine's artistic direction.

Massine is now occupied elsewhere. Of the three "baby ballerinas" of the early years, Baronova was appearing last night in a downtown theater in the new musical, "Follow the Girls"; Tuomanova and Riabouchinska are in California, as is David Lichine. Two other well-remembered dancers, Eugenie Delarova and Lubov Rostova, have opened a Ballerina Flower Shop in New York. Others are still in South America with (or without) De Basil, and of these Paul Petroff has recently joined Ballet Theater.

* * *

Of the big names who formed the nucleus of the company organized in 1937-38, Mia Slavenska is touring with an ensemble of her own (and last season's David Tihmar with her), Alicia Markova is with Ballet Theater, and Igor Youskevitch is Seaman Second Class in the United States Navy. Stars of last season's "Rodeo," Lubov Roudenko and Milada Mladova, are in musical comedy, as are George Zoritch and Chris Volkoff, and Vladimir Kokitch is in the United States Army.

The two ballets new to Boston on last night's program are actually revivals from pre-war European days, Nijinska's "Etude" having been produced in Paris by her own company in 1924; and "The Red Poppy" in Moscow in 1927.

* * *

"Etude" is a strictly abstract ballet of plastic design to music drawn from some of Bach's concertos and suites, and to this writer its various progressions and figurations are an intrusion on that music, its alleged religious implications a stage affectation of religiosity. The scenery, suggesting stellar spaces, and the costumes of uniform red and silver gray are by Boris Belinsky. And these, according to the program note, "being stylizations suggesting heavenly bodies, whether you imagine angels or planets," the circular silver headdresses may be regarded as halos or astral rings as one prefers.

"The Red Poppy," which has been abridged and brought into line with United Nations patriotism by Igor Schwezoff, is more colorful. Not because of its slight tinge of melodrama, and Boris Aronson's motley dress and décor, but because it provides some opportunity for lively dancing. Not for Danilova, however, who as the Chinese heroine, Tai Hoa, has more miming than dancing to do. Franklin is called upon for his usual display of vitality, together with some histrionics, but that vitality was at comparatively low ebb last night, due, one feels, to the depleting effect of transcontinental touring, and too many star parts.

* * *

James Starbuck as an American sailor danced lightly, vivaciously, effortlessly, and of course the popular Sailors' Dance was the hit of the evening. It was not the Russian steps that went best in this, but a preliminary number in which Franklin, Starbuck and others tossed an American jive theme playfully around among themselves. Glière's score, so often played in Pops selections, proved to be as full of unexpected quotations as "Hamlet."

The program closed with Agnes de Mille's popular American ballet, "Rodeo," with Dorothy Etheridge billed as the Cowgirl, Nicolas Magellanes as the Head Wrangler, and Franklin the Champion Roper as before.

Franz Allers conducted throughout.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. KGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—Music of Eric Coates. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London — 8:00 p. m. — "Bridgebuilders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. "Miss Elizabeth Bennett." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

© Paramount

Ray Milland
In "Lady in the Dark," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

New Musical Comedy Makes Its Debut at the Shubert

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Follow the Girls," the new musical comedy which came to the Shubert last evening after a brief tuning-up engagement in New Haven, is a handsomely produced, elaborately costumed show, with the ribaldry and rough humors which seem to be inescapable in this type of diversion, a wealth of specialty dances, and unpretentious tunes which sound easy on the voices of the singers.

The interludes of dancing are the most ingeniously devised and cleverest part of the show. They are widely varied. They include ballet solos by Irina Baronova, who is one of the stars, and a more typical musical comedy number, done in company with Val Valentinoff, which makes her ability even more apparent to the layman.

Jayne and Adam Di Gitano provide one of their adroit and polished ballroom compositions. Dorothy Keller, who is deservedly one of the hits of the evening, joins with Mr. Valentinoff in some wild jitterbug dancing, and has a cheerfully amusing comic dance competition with Buster West and Tim Herbert. Mr. Valentinoff himself is an impressive dancer, and the Messrs. West and Herbert step out singly in lively acrobatic routines.

Catherine Littlefield, in charge of the choregraphy, has wisely thrown the emphasis on the work of these individuals and less attention has been given to intricate choral evolutions.

Gertrude Niesen heads the cast as the principal singer and plays one of the central roles in the book, as a burlesque actress whom a civilian disguised as a British sailor (Jackie Gleason) and a belligerent petty officer (Lee Davis) wish to marry.

The story is a simple one that deals with their comic rivalries as they meet in the Spotlight Canteen and at a Naval Training Station on Long Island. Miss Niesen has a sultry voice and does her part in a manner that distantly recalls Ethel Merman's Panama Hattie. Her song which received the greatest applause is a blue-tinged ditty, with numerous encore verses, "I Wanna Get Married."

Frank Parker, the romantic hero, has a pleasant tenor which is used to good effect in the more sentimental ballads.

The humors are largely of the rough-and-tumble variety and are carried mainly by Mr. Gleason, an able low comedian. They are concerned in considerable measure with the complications precipitated by the disguise, and with the threats of violence from the petty officer, who resents attentions to the actress. Some of the lines which are not in the best of taste and some jokes which are pretty well worn might easily be omitted, for the show now runs close to three hours.

The large company includes an attractive chorus. Howard Bay has designed colorful settings and has one particularly effective distant view at the Naval Training Station. Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis are credited with the book, with addtiional dialogue by Fred Thompson. Lyrics and music are the work of Don Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig. Harry Delmar, who is staging the production for Dave Wolper, still seems to have some work ahead of him in routining the show in preparation for Broadway.

'Follow the Girls'

At the Shubert—New musical comedy presented by Dave Wolper in a production staged by Harry Delmar; book by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis; additional dialogue by Fred Thompson; lyrics and music by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig; settings and lighting by Howard Bay; dances and ensembles by Catherine Littlefield; costumes designed by Lou Eisele. The cast includes:

Doorman ..... Al Goodhart
1st Girl Fan ..... Terry Kelly
2nd Girl Fan ..... Rae MacGregor
Bob Monroe ..... Frank Parker
Anna Viskinova ..... Irina Baronova
Goofy Gale ..... Jackie Gleason
Seaman Pennywhistle . Frank Kreig
Catherine Pepburn ..... Geraldine Stroock
Soldier ..... Bill Tabbert
Sailor Val ..... Val Valentinoff
Marine ..... Charles Conaway, Jr.
Bubbles LaMarr .. Gertrude Niesen
Cigarette Girl .... Kathryn Lasell
Spud Doolittle ..... Tim Herbert
Dinky Riley ..... Buster West
Peggy Baker ..... Dorothy Keller
Phyllis Brent ..... Toni Gilman
Dan Daley ..... Robert Tower
Petty Officer Banner ..... Lee Davis
Capt. Hawkins ..... Walter Long
Officer Flanagan .. George Spaulding

Films in Prospect for Boston

"Lady in the Dark," a Technicolor film version of Moss Hart's stage entertainment, comes Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan. Ginger Rogers will have the role done in the original show by Gertrude Lawrence. Others in the long cast will include Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter, Barry Sullivan, Mischa Auer, Mary Philips, and Phyllis Brooks.

Mitchell Leisen is both producer and director. Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett prepared the film adaptation. Songs are by Kurt Weill, Ira Gershwin, Johnny Burke, and James Van Heusen.

On the screen as on the stage, there is a story about a young woman, editor of a fashion magazine, who consults a psychoanalyst. The memories and dreams which she relates to him become spectacular musical interludes in the entertainment.

* * *

Beginning Thursday, "The Purple Heart" will head the program at the Paramount and Fenway. The film tells about eight captured American fliers on trial in Tokyo and the tortures to which they are subjected. In the cast are Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger, Kevin O'Shea, Donald Barry, Trudy Marshall, and Sam Levene, Charles Russell, John Craven. The production was directed by Lewis Milestone from a story by Melville Crossman.

The companion feature will be "My Best Gal," with Jimmy Lydon and Jane Withers in the principal roles.

* * *

Starting Friday the principal feature at the Keith Memorial will be "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." This is a Technicolor production with Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Turhan Bey, Andy Devine, and Fortunio Bonanova among the principal players. The story, which is supposed to be set somewhere in the vicinity of ancient Bagdad, tells how the Mongolian conquerors of the city are finally routed.

The companion feature will be "Hat Check Honey," with Grace McDonald, Leon Errol, and Walter Catlett heading the cast.

* * *

A second week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "A Guy Named Joe," the romance-fantasy in which Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne play the principal roles. Include din the program is the March of Time's "Post War Jobs."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Follow the Girls." new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Featuring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Etude," "Nutcracker," "Cuckolds' Fair," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 12, 3:55, 8.
Keith Memorial — "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.
Kenmore—"Escape," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:25, 8.
Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 12, 3:16, 6:32, 9:48. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 10:23 a. m., 1:39, 4:55, 8:11.
Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
Modern—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.
Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:25, 10.
Paramount—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
RKO-Boston—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:15, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:20.
Scollay—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"With the Marines at Tarawa," "A Letter to a Hero," "What's Your I. Q.?" "Strange Testament," "Prunes and Politics with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.
State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10.
Telepix—"The Pacific War," "The Ballet," "Howard Hill," "Iraq," "A Pete Smith Novelty," "Letter to a Hero," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:43. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras." 2:30, 6, 9:20
Washington Street Olympia — "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:38 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "In Old Chicago," Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, "The Kansan" Richard Dix.
Regent: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow."
Coolidge Corner: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
Cleveland Circle: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. News and shorts. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luis Rainer, William Bendix. 2, 8.
University: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal, Glenda Farrell.
Codman Square: "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 6:45.
Franklin: "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 3:10, 8:25. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
Park: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Good Fellows," H. Walker. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 2:30, 8:15. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:39, 8:38. March of Time, and Shorts.
Mystic: "The Lady Vanishes." Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 7:50. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 3:35, 9:20.
Maplewood: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:52, 7:52. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 3:31, 9:31.
Strand: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 3:15, 8:30. "Pin the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:11, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix, Edith Barrett. 2:15, 8. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Mischa Auer. 3:28, 9:15.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan.
Fellsway: "Hostages," Luise Rainer. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis, Mischa Auer.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. Selected Shorts. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Short Subjects. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine." Gene Kelly.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, James Ellison. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Hostages," Sterling Clementine. "Roy Acuff. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Asther, Rut Terry.
Strand: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Swe Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robe Young. "Next of Kin," Basil Sydne Nova Pilbeam. 1:45. Continuous fro 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "True to t Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. 2:0 7:50. "Take a Letter, Darling," Fr MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. 3:20, 9:0
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Madame Curie Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:20, 8:2
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ha vest Melody," J. Downs, R. Lane. "Som one to Remember," Mabel Paige, Joh Craven.
Coolidge: "Thousands Cheer," Kathry Grayson, Gene Kelly. News and Sho Subjects.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Pla house: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preste Foster, Lloyd Nolan. William Bendi "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleto Arthur Lake.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "La Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, Joh Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kell
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Corvet K-225," Randolph Scott. "Swing Sh Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

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Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
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MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
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131 W. 55th St. Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:5c to $2.20.
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"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
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"A humdinger of a play as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tele.
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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
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EVENINGS, 8:40. SUN. 8:15. NO MON. PERF.
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LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
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Jan KIEPURA—Marta EGGERTH
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WINGED VICTORY
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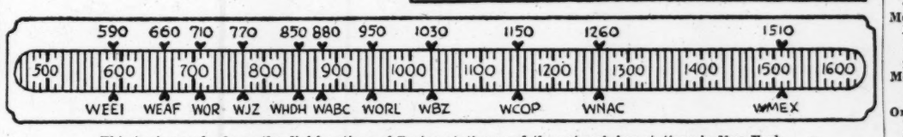
44TH ST. THEA. West of Broadway. LA. 4-4337

Managers of Theaters
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots..	State Dep of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker: orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show: orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front.	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	'Follies'; Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Messner's Or.
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies: Music	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Red Cross Pgm.
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers.	News Camera: Sn'pshots	Men Make the Navy
6:30	Jeri Sullivan	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Your Income Tax"	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	'WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-ern drama	'Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch		John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Sam Kaye's Show	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	guest: Cass Daley	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or	L. Romay: D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest: Risé Stevens	"Believe It or Not"	thoven's Missa Solem-
9:30	Jack Carson Show;	Charlie Agnews's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in "The	nis
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance Orch.: Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Only Girl for Me"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	"Gypsy Princess"	Spanish Music: Tr.	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview: A Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade: Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	Symphony Orch.;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Sir T Beecham, c'n	Lou Bresse's Or.: News	Music You Want	Gu

CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES

PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. 2 NO. 2 PUBLISHED BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT MARCH, 1944

New High-Powered U. S. Fighters Give Allies Edge in Air War

Axis Countries Forced to Concentrate On Fighters For Defense; Powerfully Engined Thunderbolts, Corsairs and Hellcats Help Maintain Combat Superiority

WASHINGTON—News reports from Axis sources indicate that German and Japanese aircraft factories are being devoted more and more to defensive weapons. They are concentrating upon the production of fighter planes with which to ward off the ever mounting Allied bombing attacks on bases and production centers.

In contrast, America is building an offensive air armada of fighters, bombers and transports with which to smother the Axis from the air.

Concentration on defensive fighter production by both Axis partners shows they are in much the same position as was England in 1939 and 1940 when every effort had to be devoted to production of fighters for defense. Britain was saved at that time largely by the superiority of its fighter planes.

Both Germany and Japan are now bringing out improved fighter models which command the respect of Allied airmen.

This means that America, even while it is bending every effort toward construction of the big bombers to smash at the enemy's heart, must more than match his efforts in the fighter field. For upon our long-range fighter planes is placed the heavy responsibility of going along with the big bombers to shield them from Axis fighter attacks.

Battle reports indicate that the traditional American insistence upon technological superiority is paying dividends in the fighter field as well as among the bombers.

Superior Engine Power Pays Off

During the past year, America has hurled into action three new fighters. They are the Army's Republic Thunderbolt, the Navy's Vought Corsair and Grumman Hellcat. Each has established its superiority over the enemy. Each is driven by a 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine. This gives American pilots a decided advantage in horsepower over both Nazis and Japs.

Reports from Truk in the Pacific recently emphasized the importance of this superior engine power. Carrier-based aircraft, because of their greater structural weight, are supposed to be at a disadvantage when tangling with shore-based aircraft.

Navy Hellcats, however, struck at the famed Japanese stronghold and conquered the best the enemy had to offer right over his own base. Superior engine power made it possible for these U. S. Navy heavy carrier-based fighters to overwhelm Japan's best land-based planes.

Thunderbolts Destroy 657 Nazi Planes

Combat reports from other theatres are also impressive. In action with the Eighth Air Force in the big league over Europe last year, Thunderbolt pilots definitely shot down 657 Nazi planes while losing 156 of their own.

The Thunderbolt's outstanding performance has played an important part in our long-range bombing attacks upon the Nazis.

Now Pratt & Whitney's successful application of "water injection" has appreciably increased the horsepower of the Double Wasp engine, and the victory ratio of Thunderbolt pilots promises to go even higher.

"Terrible Twins" Down 884 Japs

Pilots of the Navy's "Terrible Twins," the Vought Corsair and the Grumman Hellcat fighters, have shot down 884 Jap planes with a loss of 170 of our fighters.

The Corsairs first went into action with the Marines in February 1943. By the end of the year, Corsair pilots had destroyed 584 Japanese planes in the air and many more on the ground at a cost of 108 Corsairs.

The Grumman Hellcat is the latest American entry in the Pacific fighting. In their first four months of action, Navy pilots flying Hellcats had shot down 300 enemy planes while escorting bombers and torpedo planes and protecting their own carrier task forces. Hellcat losses were 62.

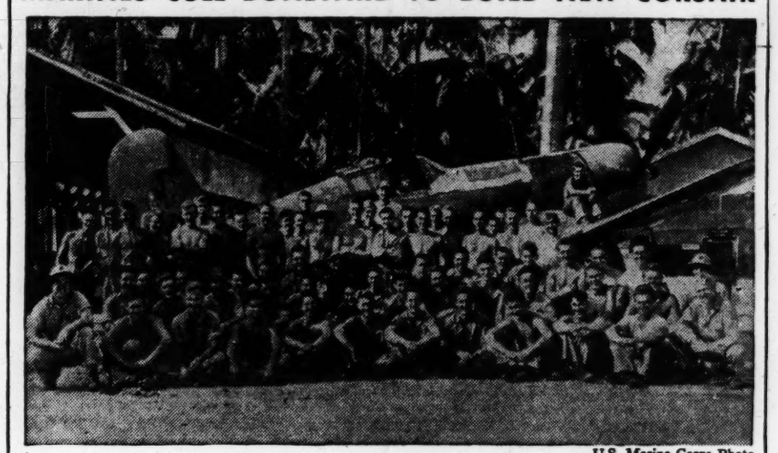
Japs' "Fatal Weakness"

PEARL HARBOR—"Japanese aviation does not belong in the big leagues," according to Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chief of staff of the Pacific Fleet Air Force.

"The fatal weakness is their engine development. The Japs still lag three to four years behind us in the development of high powered aircraft engines and this lag is probably the basic reason why they were knocked out so rapidly over Truk, Eniwetok and other island bases," Admiral Radford declared.

"I don't know of a single Jap engine that isn't a basic swipe from one of our old models, though of course they may have copied some German models also," he concluded.

MARINES CULL BONEYARD TO BUILD NEW CORSAIR



U.S. Marine Corps Photo

These members of a Marine Air Group in the Solomons built this Corsair fighter from parts of five or six damaged Corsairs. They started with the tail section from one Corsair and the center section from another. They used one new wing, and got one from the scrap pile. They installed a new engine but an old propeller. The pilot who first flew this field-built Corsair said he hoped all the airplanes he flew would perform as sweetly as this one

New Tactics Add to Navy's Punch

U. S. Carriers Launch All Planes on Mission; Japs Come in for Kill; Overwhelmed by Land-Based Corsairs Flying "Top Cover"

WASHINGTON—Vought Corsairs flying for the U.S. Navy in the Pacific have helped develop a new and successful tactical operation.

Their extra long-range enables them to start out from land bases, rendezvous with carrier task forces, and fly back and forth high up in the clouds overhead, giving the task force "top cover" during attacks. From this position they take over the job of defending the carriers, whose entire complement of fighters can then escort the bombers and torpedo planes on striking missions.

These new tactics were used in one of the early carrier strikes against Rabaul. The carriers sent out their dive and torpedo bombers. With them went all their Grumman Hellcat fighters as escort.

But land-based Corsair squadrons took up protective patrol high over the surface fleet as the carrier planes took off.

Eighteen enemy torpedo bombers appeared, heading for one of the carriers, intent on the kill.

Out of nowhere screamed Corsairs of Lt. Commander John Thomas Blackburn's "Jolly Roger" squadron, based on a nearby tropical island. They knocked down 17 of the Jap planes. The 18th got through.

But right behind it was a Corsair, spitting .50 caliber slugs from its wing guns. The Jap bored relentlessly through the murderous flak put up by the ships. The Corsair came in, too, determined to prevent the Jap from slamming his torpedo home.

With only seconds to go the Corsair blew the Jap apart. The American plane zoomed away, riddled by U.S. flak but still flying.

With the engagement over, all the "Jolly Rogers" landed on a carrier, refueled and then resumed patrol.

The Rabaul raiders returned to the fleet to find their carriers unharmed. The "Jolly Rogers" went home.

Aerial Route "Over the Hump" Keeps China's Life Line Open

From India Each Day Hundreds of U. S. Transports Cross Lofty Himalayas, Conquering Fog, Cold and Vicious Winds to Deliver Precious Cargoes

ASSAM, INDIA—Over the jagged snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, the U. S. Army Air Transport Command is flying more supplies from India into China than ever came over the Burma Road.

Today the air route "over the hump" is probably the biggest single air transport operation in the world. It has more pilots than all the domestic airlines had before the war. It sends out more planes daily than the 270 scheduled flights from La Guardia Field, New York.

To develop it was an unrelenting battle against tremendous odds by the Army, commercial airlines, the Chinese, American manufacturers and their servicemen.

Pilots overcome tremendous obstacles to fly "over the hump." Their heavily loaded transports must climb 15,000 feet in 35 minutes to get over the first pass between the five-mile-high mountains.

That climb is like walking from the inside of a roaring oven into a winter day in the Yukon. At take-off, the thermometer registers 110° in the shade, and the fliers have to wear gloves so they won't burn their fingers on the controls. The only other things they wear are socks, shoes and shorts.

25° Below "Over the Hump"

At 9,000 feet it gets a little cool and the pilots pull on their pants. At 14,000 it begins to get really cold and the fleece-lined suit goes on. Even then, there's plenty of shivering in the 20 to 25 below zero temperatures.

After the first ridge is passed, the ATC pilots must keep their Pratt & Whitney-powered transports flying at 16,000-feet altitude or more for the rest of the 500-mile trip. That means the pilots are on oxygen six hours out of seven on the round trip between India and China.

For the eight long months of the monsoon season they fly mostly on instrument, because the weather is really thick. But they fly. They fight some of the most vicious air currents in the world amid the jumbled Himalayas.

All Supplies Go In By Air

Everything imaginable goes into China by air — gasoline, bombs, jeeps, artillery, rifles, ammunition, clothing, aircraft engines, spare parts and food, in quantities which dwarf the 15,000 tons a month formerly carried over the Burma road. On return trips, tungsten, mica and other vital materials are flown out, in addition to military personnel.

On the grueling run, Douglas Skytrains and Skymasters, Consolidated Liberator Expresses and Curtiss Commandos are used. All are powered by Pratt & Whitney engines. The Skytrains, Skymasters and Liberator Expresses are equipped with Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers.

The India-China air route was opened less than a month after the fall of Burma. It started with a handful of veteran Douglas Skytrains, Army version of the familiar DC-3 commercial transport. There were few pilots, almost no servicemen. Operations began from a single landing strip. There were no dispersal areas for air raid protection. Servicing was done in the open. Crews loaded their own airplanes. Flying the uncharted, little-known route, pilots felt their way over the mountains and jungles to China.

More Planes and Pilots Arrive

A month later more Skytrains came. Additional pilots came from the domestic airlines and the American Volunteer Group. Things were beginning to move.

The real expansion began early in 1943, when the India-China lifeline was put into the hands of the Air Transport Command and new transports like the Curtiss Commando, Liberator Express and Douglas Skymaster with their large capacities were put into service.

Can You Answer These?

Q. How many air route miles do the American civil airlines fly within the United States?

A. 43,404 route miles. In 1943 the airlines flew their airplanes more than one hundred million miles over these routes.

Q. Are U.S. bombers going to Russia?

A. Yes. For example, the U.S. has delivered more than 2,000 Douglas Havocs.

Q. How many times have airplanes of the British and American Ferry Commands crossed the Atlantic?

A. More than 10,000. The 10,000th crossing was made on Christmas Eve—a nine-hour non-stop flight by a Boeing Flying Fortress.

Q. In military parlance what is meant by "Roger"?

A. "Message received and understood."

Q. What is the Black Widow?

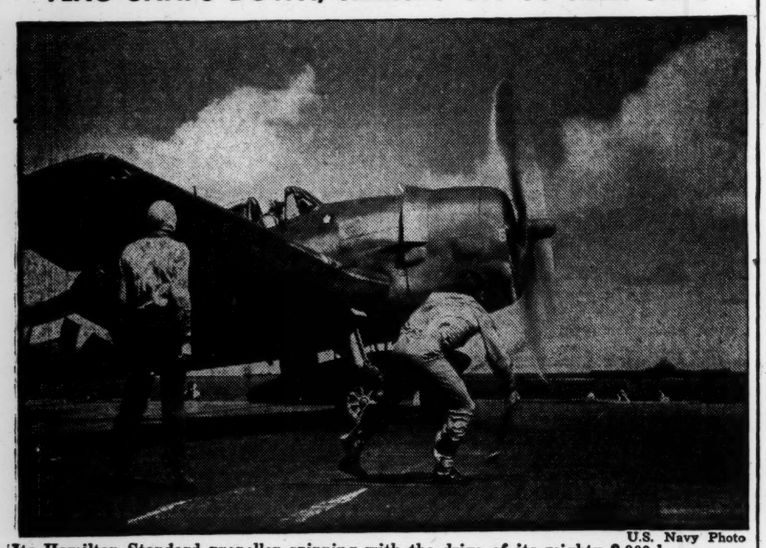
A. The Army's newest night fighter, built by Northrop, driven by two high-powered Pratt & Whitney engines.

OLD HELPS NEW ON INDIA-CHINA AIR HIGHWAY

U.S. Army Air Corps Photo

After a morning's work on a monsoon-soaked airfield, Indian laborers pause to bathe, while U.S. mechanics check over the 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines of one of America's outstanding transport planes, the Curtiss Commando

FLAG SNAPS DOWN, HELLCAT OFF TO MEET JAPS



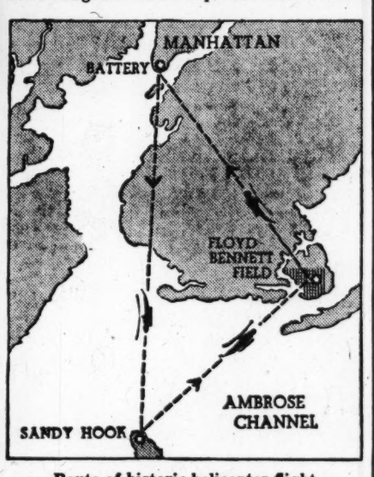
U.S. Navy Photo

Its Hamilton Standard propeller spinning with the drive of its mighty 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine, one of the "Afrdales'" Grumman Hellcats gets take-off flag. It is one of a squadron of 12 Navy fighters sent to intercept 24 Zeros in the Marshalls area. In a vicious action, the Navy Hellcat pilots got 17 Japs, probably shot down three more. Not a Hellcat was lost. Note auxiliary belly gas tank for long range

Helicopter Rushes Plasma In History-Making Flight

NEW YORK—On a blustery January day, a Coast Guard Sikorsky R4, piloted by Commander Frank A. Erickson, carried out an emergency mission, to fulfill the first operational assignment in the history of direct-lift aircraft.

The destroyer U.S.S. Turner had exploded in the Ambrose Channel. Survivors had been landed on Sandy Hook, far down across the bay. They were urgently in need of blood plasma, banked in Manhattan. Snow, rain and wind had grounded all airplanes. Harbor traffic was creeping through the murk. Every minute counted.



Route of historic helicopter flight

Here was a situation to challenge the Coast Guard motto, *Semper Paratus* (Always Ready). The Coast Guard came through.

Over at Floyd Bennett Field, Commander Erickson rolled one of his Sikorsky helicopters out of the hangar. Lifting into pelting snow, he headed at tree-top level for Battery Park, at the tip of crowded Manhattan. There he landed, took on plasma from a Red Cross truck and lifted off again across the bay, keeping to his course at mast-head height. Fourteen minutes later, he settled down at Sandy Hook, delivering his precious cargo exactly where it was needed, long before it could have reached the survivors by any other means of transportation.

There were no crowds, no cameras, no fanfare. Commander Erickson described the mission as "routine." But history had been made.

Pre-Invasion Airwork Softens Marshalls

Coordinated 75-Day Battering by Airmen of Army, Navy and Marines Paves Way for Final Assault

ABOARD THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AIR COMMANDER'S FLAGSHIP—With a 75-day coordinated aerial assault, Army, Navy and Marine fliers paved the way for the Marshall Islands landing, according to Rear Admiral John S. Hoover, air commander of the Central Pacific Force.

In this pre-invasion offensive, units of the Army's Seventh Air Force teamed up with Marine raiders and Navy fliers to destroy gasoline, oil and ammunition dumps, to batter hangars and runways and to ground enemy planes. In the face of this pounding the Japs found it impossible to send their scout planes out on long searches which "undoubtedly" would have discovered our attack forces, the admiral said.

Into the concentrated 75-day smash the three services hurled a formidable assortment of aircraft including: Consolidated Liberators, North American Mitchells, Republic Thunderbolts, Lockheed Lightnings, Douglas Dauntlesses, Vought Corsairs, and Grumman Hellcats and Avengers.

It was a real battering. The Japs were driven so far underground, their aerial defenses so weakened that the fleet was able to line up off the Marshalls and pound with its big guns in comparative immunity. Meanwhile carrier-based dive and torpedo bombers hit strong points and carrier fighters covered landings.

Army and Marine forces, in their most successful amphibious action to date, swarmed ashore and mopped up. The concentrated air attacks and naval bombardment had broken the backbone of Jap resistance.

"Fighting Corsairs" Set Record

ADVANCED PACIFIC AIR BASE — Rabaul's deadliest attackers, members of Marine squadron, "The Fighting Corsairs," are taking a well earned rest after having finished their third tour of combat duty, in which they destroyed 104½ Jap planes, 85½ of them in a single month, a record in this area.

"The Fighting Corsairs," so-called from their 2,000-horsepower Vought Corsair fighting planes, have ten aces in their ranks.

United Air Lines Spans Country 50,000th Time

NEW YORK—United Air Lines, on Jan. 17, 1944, made its 50,000th transcontinental flight. In rolling up this record its planes covered over 125 million miles in 16½ years of coast-to-coast flying. United is the first airline to pass this milestone in air transport, according to company officials.

The system's first transcontinental flights were made in Wasp-powered Boeing 40-A mail planes with a 105 m.p.h. cruising speed. The two passengers sat on the mail sacks.

Today's Twin Wasp-powered Mainliners, Douglas DC-3's, carry 21 passengers and cruise at 180 miles per hour.

Tomorrow's Mainliner fleet will include Douglas DC-4 Skymasters. They will be driven by four higher-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines, will carry 42 passengers, and will cruise at 220 miles per hour, flying coast to coast in about twelve hours.

In May 1941, United Air Lines had 70 transport planes in operation. Then the Army took over half the domestic airline equipment. Yet, with fewer airplanes, United Air Lines has flown more passenger, freight and mail airline miles than ever before.

To help do this, United has increased its Mainliners' time in the air from 8½ to nearly 12 hours a day. In addition, it has increased time between overhauls of its Pratt & Whitney engines from 650 to 850 hours.

Versatile Catalina Stars As Dumbo, the Lifesaver

WASHINGTON—The Consolidated Catalina, already war-famous for its versatility, now stars in a new role, saver of downed airmen, and has a new name, Dumbo.

Dumbo is no one airplane. It is the affectionate title for any one of the Pratt & Whitney-powered Catalina flying boats which search the South Pacific for fliers in distress.

Recently, after an Allied smash left Kavieng ablaze, Dumbo performed one of his most spectacular rescues.

Fifteen American fliers from eight planes floated helplessly in the shell-torn water. Dumbo appeared. Four times the Catalina plowed through the enemy fire to land in the harbor. Four times Dumbo's Hamilton Standard propellers went into low pitch and lifted the flying boat — saving all 15 airmen.

The tale of another Dumbo rescue is told by the crew of a Mitchell bomber which had crashed a few miles off a Jap island. The enemy rolled field guns out on the beach to shell the helpless crew in their rubber rafts.

Through the hail of shellfire came a nonchalant Dumbo, calmly landed, picked up the stranded airmen, radioed to an American base.

Dumbo's call sent a flight of Vought Corsairs into the air. Before the Japs could get their field pieces under cover, the Corsairs swept over, killing every Jap on the beach.

Darlington Joins Propeller Team

DARLINGTON, R. I.—Hamilton Standard's newest plant officially became a part of America's propeller production team, when the first propeller for a Douglas Dauntless dive bomber rolled off its production lines here on January 24.

The work of converting the former textile mill began only last July. In near record time the building was rehabilitated and equipped for precision manufacture.

The Hamilton Standard team produces more than 76% of America's combat, transport and advanced training propellers. Besides the parent plant at East Hartford, Conn., propeller production units include satellites here, at Norwich, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., as well as the licensee plants of Nash-Kelvinator, Remington Rand, Frigidaire and Canadian Propellers, Ltd.

THUNDERBOLT GETS HYDROMATIC PROPELLER

Newest version of the U.S Army P-47 Republic Thunderbolt is equipped with a four-bladed Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller. Hydromatic propellers are also on three other outstanding new fighters, Vought Corsair, Grumman Hellcat and North American Mustang

Woman Museum Director: How She Does Man's Job

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Like hundreds of women the scope of whose jobs has been greatly increased by the wartime exodus of men, Louisa Dresser, Acting Director of the Worcester Art Museum, faces stepping back into a more circumscribed position when the men return.

The prospect, however, does not dismay her. Nor does she think that anyone who has a duration job which is being held for a man in service should let herself think of it for a moment as "her" job.

In her case the Director is in the Army, the Associate Director in the Navy, and the former Acting Director with the American Red Cross Field Service. She looks upon herself merely as carrying on in their absence. But in the process she is learning a great deal that will make her a more understanding, hence more intelligently co-operative, staff member in the future, she says.

"I thought I knew the work of the entire museum pretty well before," she explains, "but never until I became Director did I have such a fine opportunity to grasp the viewpoint of the different departments."

She feels that her new conception of the museum as a whole, plus the extra confidence and knowledge she has acquired from having to cope with problems completely outside her own field will combine to make her own job as Associate in Decorative Arts more interesting when she goes back to it.

Miss Dresser, one of several alumnae who told about their jobs at a meeting of the Boston Vassar Club last night, says that as far as she can see, being a woman presents no special hurdles in her type of work. There are many women in the museum field, and more and more are taking over as acting directors for the duration, she commented in an interview.

Her chief objective while serving as director is to make the museum a more essential part of the community life. Consequently she is particularly interested in Worcester's reaction to the museum program. Outside recognition is of secondary importance. The handicraft show, which is now on exhibit in Boston, proved a wonderful opportunity, she says, to reach many persons who normally would not have come to the museum.

In order to attract more visitors, the museum has lately been making a special effort to schedule its events at times when the townspeople can come most easily, and to have exhibits with a wide rather than a selective appeal. Miss Dresser hopes to have more demonstrations of artists and craftsmen at work. These are always popular, she explains.

Music, too, has great appeal and the museum has had a larger number of concerts during the past year. "We can always be sure of a good audience, regardless of weather," she said. "A week ago Sunday, in spite of a heavy sleet storm, 700 turned out to hear a concert by William Zeuch, organist, and three members of the Boston Symphony."

Miss Dresser had no preparation for museum work beyond two short courses at the Fogg Museum the summer before she took the job. She never thought of taking art at Vassar, from which she graduated in 1929. Modern history and languages took up all her time there. Of course, she regrets this now, and has had to make up for it since in her spare time. During the summer of 1934 she filled in a few of the gaps with a course in the history of English Art at the University of London.

Her first assignment at the Worcester Museum was to collect from the old families in the town examples of early American furniture for the exhibition held in connection with the opening of the new building in 1933. Since then she has done a good deal of research in early American painting, especially New England portraiture.

Thursday Programs

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—"India—Its Economic Background and Future" will be the subject for discussion by Minoo Netarwala of Bombay on a program arranged by the International Relations Committee at 7 p. m., 3 Joy Street. Mr. Netarwala is a graduate student of geology at M. I. T. Miss Edith W. Fisher will preside. Dinner is at 6.

Question

about Wartime Telephone Service Restrictions

"CAN PEOPLE STILL GET TELEPHONE SERVICE?"

Answer:

Some people can immediately, others will have to wait . . . depending upon circumstances. If the service they request is essential to defense or to public health, welfare or security, it is installed at once in all cases. If the service is not essential to such matters, because of shortage of facilities it must wait for facilities to become available.

When possible to proceed with orders on the waiting list they are completed on a "first come, first served" basis. The waiting period for any applicant may be short or long, according to circumstances, and it varies even within the same exchange.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Local Fliers In Close Call In Fortress

War Activities in New England

Back at their British base from last Monday's huge raid on Berlin, the crew of a Flying Fortress today were thanking their pilot, Lieut. Frederick J. Sommer, of Davidsonville, Md., for averting a disaster at the landing field which might have caused severe casualties to high-ranking officers as well as to Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle. In the crew were two Massachusetts boys, Staff Sergeant George F. Armington, of Roxbury, and Lieut. Henry F. Pain., Jr., Melrose, navigator.

"This was my ninth raid, and for a while it seemed like it might be my last," said Sergeant Armington, who is the top-turret gunner.

After weathering all the flak and fighter opposition the Germans could throw at them, the boys in "Dragon Lady" approached their base with one engine gone and the plane full of holes. Four of the crew were wounded and needed immediate attention.

As the report goes, Lieutenant Sommer was anxious to get his plane down because of his wounded mates. He came in a shade too close to a plane that landed just ahead and ran into its prop-wash as his wheels neared the ground. The big ship went out of control for a moment, and then the engines took hold and the fortress careened off the runway—straight for the control tower.

In the control tower was General Doolittle and other high-ranking officers watching the ships come in. Lieutenant Sommer fought the ship back into the air just in time to miss the control tower by inches. Witnesses said later that General Doolittle took no notice of his narrow escape, but congratulated the returning crews, which was the object of his visit.

College Education

At the expense of Uncle Sam opportunity for six, nine or even more months of college education is offered to 17-year-olds under the substantial expansion of the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program, for which qualifying tests will be held on March 15 at almost every high school, preparatory school and college in New England.

Successful contestants in the March 15 tests, who will be less than 17 years and nine months old on July 1, 1944, and who have stated an Army preference will form the group who enter the AST Reserve Program. Those who take the tests will be required to indicate on the day of the test their preference for the Army program or that of the Navy.

Taking the test does not constitute enlistment in any branch of the armed services; that is, having taken the test, a student is not obligated to enter the program if he is accepted.

Off for Training

New England women totaling 105 will leave tomorrow to begin training as Women Reservists in the U. S. Naval Reserve Training School, the Bronx, N. Y. All have been sworn into the service as apprentice seamen. In charge of the group, which will be divided into three platoons for the trip, will be Miss Bernadine J. Cormier of Lowell; Miss Carmelita C. Dynan of Cambridge, and Miss Mary E. Donovan of Medford.

More Launchings

Two more of the Navy's largest landing craft, LST's (Landing Ships, Tanks) will be launched at Boston Navy Yard at noon, Sunday, March 12. Their sponsors will be Mrs. Arthur Anderson of Hyde Park, Mass., wife of the Master Inside Machinist at the Yard, and Mrs. Winifred Buckmaster of Lynnfield Center, Mass., wife of the Yard's Master Outside Machinist.

South Accused Of Rate Greed

Southern proponents of the "uniform" railroad freight rate are not seeking "equality with but advantage over the North" the New England Governors Freight Rate Committee asserted in a booklet released today entitled "The Uniform Freight Rate Controversy."

"Where the South is not favored, the proponents of 'uniformity' seek parity. Where the South has advantage they seek retention of that advantage," the Committee contends in the pamphlet, which is now being distributed to 1,200 New England industrial and commercial organizations through the co-operation of the New England Council. New England's "active support" of the New England Governors' stand against the drastic readjustment of freight class rates advocated by the Southern Governors Conference was urged by Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the Council, in a letter accompanying the booklet.

"The readjustment sought by the South would be most detrimental to the North and East," Mr. Harmon stated. "Southern interests, not satisfied with pressing their contentions before the Interstate Commerce Commission, have had bills introduced in Congress which, if enacted, would give instructions to the Commission and constitute, in effect, legislative rate-making. The threat of these bills is undoubtedly the most serious aspect of the situation."

Ancients Give Ambulance to State Guard

By a Staff Photographer

Ceremonies Held at Commonwealth Armory

The Ancient and Honorables Artillery Company of Massachusetts, composed of veterans of several wars, today furnished the State Guard with an ambulance at ceremonies held at Commonwealth Armory this morning. Standing, left to right, Capt. Justin A. Duncan, Capt. Frank J. Volpe, Capt. Paul O. Curtis, and Capt. Fred K. Rogers from the Artillery Company; Col. Walter J. Flanagan, Chief of Staff of the Second Division; Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General; Col. David C. Berg.

Willkie Visit and Primaries Stir N. H. Political Interest

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Wendell Willkie visits New Hampshire tomorrow. He will make two addresses and will meet with several groups of Republican leaders.

In the afternoon he will speak to the Good Roads Association and in the evening will address a Red Cross gathering. He is scheduled to meet with the candidates to the Republican National Convention pledged to him and also with a group of unpledged delegates who claim they will support him at the convention as long as he has a chance of winning the nomination.

The visit will be observed with more than ordinary interest because next Tuesday New Hampshire will be the first state in the Union to hold a Presidential primary. Mr. Willkie and his supporters are extremely interested in the outcome of next Tuesday's voting in New Hampshire.

The State will name five delegates-at-large to the convention and there are only three pledged candidates in the field. The best known candidates are running unpledged but in the main are sympathetic to Mr. Willkie.

The running of the full slate of delegates-at-large pledged to Thomas E. Dewey will be watched with equal interest. But still one of the most important factors is that the leading Republicans—at least those who are best known—are running unpledged and history shows that voters frequently vote for a delegate they know rather than a delegate pledged to the man of their particular choice.

Civilian Defense

Gov. Robert O. Blood favors the abolishment of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. In response to a letter Governor Blood has informed Representative Charles W. Vursell (R) of Illinois that he is "supporting Congressional action to eliminate Federal agencies which are no longer necessary, due to the progress of the war and to changed conditions on the home front."

The Governor informs the Representative that New Hampshire plans to continue the "vital war programs, such as Victory Gardens, war bond drives, conservation of critical resources for war, etc., but that I believe that the State Council of Defense can meet the civilian defense needs without the further assistance and co-operation of the Federal OCD."

At the instigation of the Governor the protective phases of the State Council of Defense have been placed on a stand-by basis. The Council will devote its efforts to Victory Garden and other home-front campaigns and the expenses of operating the Council will be reduced a third, it is estimated, as a result of these changes.

Jobs for Veterans

New Hampshire's program for re-employment of veterans has been co-ordinated under the direction of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Adjutant General and Director of Selective Service. All activities in this field will be co-ordinated under General Bowen's supervision.

Governor Blood, in announcing this move, explained that it is hoped that this will eliminate duplication of effort and bring about efficiency. The Governor says he believes Congress intended that Selective Service should be the medium for seeking the re-employment of veterans.

Maple Sirup

There is more money from maple sirup production than from the sale of maple trees for logs, pulp or fuel. That is the advise of Robert H. K. Phipps of Groveton, assistant agent in forestry for Coos County. Mr. Phipps is advising owners of sugar maples not to be tempted by high prices for logs as well as pulp and fuel wood. Mr. Phipps joins with other authorities in pointing out that farmers should devote more attention to the preservation and expansion of maple groves for sirup production.

For generations sirup has been the chief cash crop on many New Hampshire farms. But with the modern interest in a quick yield many maple groves have been neglected. Authorities point out that it takes years to get a neglected maple grove back into real production, but that an orchard regularly maintained pays a good dividend annually.

Bogus Gas Coupons

Possession of counterfeit gasoline ration coupons is turning out to be expensive in New Hampshire.

The OPA has been carrying out an extensive campaign to curb the traffic in counterfeit gasoline rationing coupons. Justice George F. Morris has handed out stiff penalties to persons found guilty of possessing or trading in such counterfeits.

On charges of possessing 32 counterfeit B-2 coupons and 80 C coupons not legally issued to him, Louis N. Cote of Nashua was fined $100 and given a six months suspended sentence. Raymond L. House of Hudson, charged with two counts of acquiring 80 counterfeit B-2 gasoline coupons and transferring 43 of them, was fined $50 on each count.

OPA officials say that there is no excuse for filling stations to be caught with these counterfeits, as they are of such poor quality. So OPA says those found with the counterfeits will be dealt with harshly.

Legal Oversight

State Representative Charles M. Mills of Jaffrey says he will file a bill in the forthcoming special session of the Legislature "to correct a legal oversight" which makes it necessary for widows of World War Two veterans to pay a poll tax. The law now reads so as to exempt "widows of veterans of any war in which the United States has been engaged." It has been ruled that as a result of this wording widows of veterans of the present war must pay as long as the war is in progress. Representative Mills says that it will be extremely simple to make the necessary change.

N. E. Council Urges Aerial Trunk Lines

Joining forces with New England Republican House members in Washington in urging the Civil Aeronautics Board to allow additional air service for New England, the New England Council today emphasized the area's need for additional trunk-line air service, particularly to western and southern areas of the United States.

The Council's Industrial and Recreational Development Committees characterized the recent recommendation of a Civil Aeronautics Board Examiner to limit aerial trunk-line service in New England as detrimental to the region's industry and its recreational business. The examiner had recommended only the addition of Northeast Airlines to the Boston-New York route.

Limitation of trunk-line air service, said J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the Council's Recreational Development Committee, would impose a serious handicap on New England's $500,000,000 annual recreational industry.

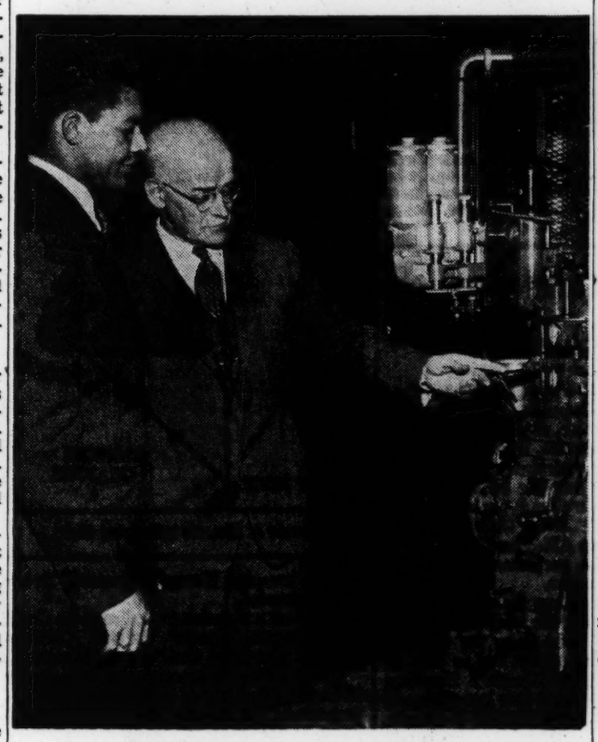
"To hold its place after the war as a preferred vacation area, New England must offer as great accessibility by air from points south and west of New York as any other region with which it is in competition, Mr. Richdale declared.

Nathan Tufts, Chairman of the Council's Industrial Committee, said additional airlines would provide the only means by which New England could "achieve equality in transportation with the other industrial areas of the country."

Public Librarian Retires

Retiring after 28 years as a public librarian, Miss Clara L. Maxwell has been granted the title of Branch Librarian, Emeritus, of the South End Library by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. Miss Maxwell had been Branch Librarian there since 1930. She entered the Boston Public Library system in 1916 as a temporary assistant in the South End Branch Library, and except for some months spent as permanent assistant in the Charlestown Branch Library, she served throughout her library career in the South End Branch.

Liberian Enrolls at Tufts



Richelieu Morris of Monrovia

Tufts College School of Engineering had one civilian freshman enroll in its March term. It was a young West African, whose father had been a member of the Liberian Cabinet and whose mother is now teaching in the College of West Africa, Monrovia. Mr. Morris, shown with Dean Harry P. Burden, said he chose Tufts because a cousin, Joseph F. Wallace, had graduated from the Engineering School summa cum laude. On his own graduation he will return to Liberia, he said, as a mechanical engineer. He arrived by Clipper plane with his sister, Adelaide, who will study for her master's degree at Columbia University. She is a public health worker for the Liberian Government.

Anti-Fourth-Term Fight Highlights State Primary

Massachusetts' Presidential Primary campaign was officially underway today with interest focused on the effort of anti-fourth-term Democrats to seize control of the State's delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

A slate of delegates pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely was filed at the State House from seven of the State's 14 Congressional districts by Charles H. McGlue who on Monday was named State Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee of anti-Roosevelt Democrats. A state-wide list of unpledged delegates was formally presented to the Secretary of State by Chairman William J. Burke of the State Democratic Committee.

Republicans had previously filed a slate of seven delegates-at-large and two in each of the State's 14 Congressional districts for the Republican National Convention.

Governor Heads G. O. P. List

Governor Saltonstall, Senator Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, headed the Republican delegate-at-large list. Others were Louise M. Williams, Taunton; George B. Rowell, Cambridge; Margaret A. Green, Holyoke; and George F. Booth, Worcester.

Adding zest to the polltical pot, which is just beginning to simmer, was the scheduled arrival in Boston today of Wendell L. Willkie en route to New Hampshire where he will campaign preliminary to the primaries there next Tuesday. Candidates pledged to him are running for convention delegate in New Hampshire.

The 1940 G. O. P. candidate was due to arrive in the city at 5 p. m. and was scheduled to confer with local Republican figures at the Hotel Statler until he leaves on the 9 p. m. train for Concord, New Hampshire.

Interesting Ely Sidelight

An interesting sidelight of the slates filed yesterday was the appearance of former Governor Ely's name on the slate of 12 delegates-at-large filed by Mr. Burke while Ely-pledged delegates are opposing the State Committee slate in seven districts.

Mr. McGlue presented a power of attorney from Mr. Ely authorizing delegates to use the words "pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely." He filed no list of delegates-at-large.

In the 11th district, former Executive Councillor Daniel H. Coakley headed a group pledged to the President, although no assent had been received from Mr. Roosevelt.

The entire Democratic State Committee slate was announced and published earlier.

Unpledged Democratic candidates not included on the original Democratic State Committee list were:

District 4—James J. Marshall and Edward A. Ryan, Worcester.

District 6—James D. Burns, Salem; Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill; Thomas J. Burns, Salem; Daniel J. Graves, Gloucester; Philip A. Kiely, Lynn.

District 10—Alfred J Moore, Arthur D. Gildea, Catherine A. Donahue, Charles E. Egan and Pauline Shea, Boston.

District 11—Daniel J. Doherty and Hyman Pill, Cambridge; Joseph Russo, David M. Cleary, Boston. Grouped, Daniel H. Coakley, James E. Maguire, James M. Donovan and Felix A. Marcella, Boston.

District 12—John F. Walsh, Robert J. Day, Willard R. Gallagher, Thomas J. C. O'Hearn, William F. Hurley, and Maurice M. Goldman, Boston.

District 13—Anna Burke, Kathleen Burke, Dominic Donaruma and Frank W. Burke Boston.

Unpledged Republicans

Following are the unpledged candidates for delegate to the Republican National Convention:

District 1—Frank A. Bond, North Adams, and Frederick L. Parker, Westfield.

District 2—M. Alice Perry, Springfield, and Hubert G. Elder, Amherst.

District 3—Winfield A. Schuster, Douglas, and Owen A. Hoban, Gardner; Alice G. Wallace, Fitchburg.

District 4—Chandler Bullock, Worcester, and Charles B. Rugg, Worcester.

District 5—Harris S. Richardson, Winchester, and Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont.

District 6—Charles W. Sprague, Swampscott, and Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; E. Randall Jackson, Danvers, and Harlan Burke, Ipswich.

District 7—G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence, and W. Dwight Stewart, Lynn; Daniel J. Boyle, Peabody, and Abbot Stevens, North Andover.

District 8—John W. Justice, Medford, and Lester W. Bowen, Somerville; Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose, and William S. Howe, Somerville; Kenneth Hutchins, West Medford.

District 9—Joseph F. Francis, Fairhaven, and Robert E. French, Barnstable; George H. Young, Dartmouth.

District 10—Carroll L. Meins, Boston, and Philip G. Bowker, Brookline.

District 11—Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge, and Elizabeth W. Pigeon, Boston; Patrick H. Pignato, Boston.

District 12—Henry Bishop, Boston, and Eli M. Levatinsky, Boston; Ernest D. Cooke, Boston; Laurence Banks, Boston.

District 13—J. Thomas Baldwin, Quincy, and Leslie B. Cutler, Needham.

District 14—Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield, and Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley; Louis A. Sisca, Fall River.

Following is the list of candidates pledged to former Governor Ely:

District 3—Delegates: Charles F. Curtin, Milford; Edmund A. Ryan, Southbridge; Thomas F. Cronin, Southbridge; James Tansey, Southbridge.

District 6—Delegates: Joseph B. Harrington, Salem; Arthur J. Walsh, Salem; Charles E. Campbell, Beverly, and William H. Hanifey, Swampscott.

District 7—Delegates: Edward A. McCarthy, Chelsea; Charles H. McGlue, Boston; Thomas M. Ray, Jr., Lynn, and Ann N. Newman, Lynn.

District 10—Delegates: Walter F. Costello, Boston; Thomas D. Lavelle, Brookline; John F. Carey, Boston, and Alfred L. Smith, Boston.

District 11—Delegates: Joseph Lee, Boston; Thomas A. Niland, East Boston; Walter E. Doherty, Jr., Cambridge, and John T. Kennedy, Charlestown.

District 12—Delegates: Patrick J. Sullivan, Roxbury; James D. Ryan, Jamaica Plain; James F. Powers, Dorchester, and Joseph T. Murphy, Dorchester.

District 13—Delegates: Mary F. Baga, Boston; Sandrina Randazzo, Boston; Adeline L. Monopoli, Boston, and Frances Trocchio, Boston.

Greater Frozen Food Use Seen

ORONO, Maine, March 8 (AP)—Tremendous expansion in the number and quantity of frozen foods after the war was forecast today by Donald K. Tressler, manager of the General Electric Company's Consumer's Institute, Bridgeport, Conn.

Even during the present emergency, the quantity of foods frozen is still increasing, Mr. Tressler said in an address prepared for delivery at the University of Maine's 38th annual Farm and Home Week. "The quality of frozen foods produced has been very high and, consequently, the products are in great demand."

Explaining the basis for this prediction of increased food freezing, he said large numbers of small and medium sized home freezing cabinets would be available at moderate prices and larger ones for retail food distributors; the number of kinds of frozen foods offered would be expanded greatly.

In another address, Mr. Tressler said that although Maine "is one of the most important agricultural areas, this State has been slow to become interested in the freezing of foods in home cabinets and locker plants. In other parts of the country, there are already more than 5,000 locker plants in which more than a million and a half farmers freeze and store their own produce."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red stamps D8, E8, F8 good for 10 points each, valid March 12; good through May 20. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Unitarian to Tell Of Long Service In European Work

A firsthand report of relief work for refugees in Europe will be given tonight by Dr. Robert C. Dexter, European Commissioner for the Unitarian Service Committee, during a reception held for him under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association at its headquarters, 25 Beacon Street.

Dr. Dexter, who has been in charge of the Service Committee's European office in Lisbon, Portugal, since 1942, is in the United States for the first time in more than a year and a half.

In the receiving line with Dr. Dexter will be Prof. William Emerson, Chairman of the Unitarian Service Committee; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association; Miss Sara Comins, President of the General Alliance of Unitarian Women; Mrs. Frank B. Frederick, Director of Adult Education, and Walton E. Cole, minister of the Second Church (Unitarian) of Boston, and Chairman of the committee in charge of the reception.

Married Teacher Rule Sustained

The Boston School Committee last night once again refused to ease its rule forbidding women schoolteachers to remain on the job after they marry. By a vote of 4 to 1 the Committeemen voted against suspension of the ban for the duration. Clement A. Norton was the only member in favor of suspension.

Appearing before the Committee Private Lee Lorch, husband of Mrs. Grace Lonergan Lorch, Boston schoolteacher who has been fighting to retain her permanent teaching job, failed to convince the Board that they had "disregarded his wife's natural rights."

Infantry Use of Commandos Decried

Continued from Page 1

asset for the highly specialized work they are really trained to do and replacements for men knocked out while doing an ordinary foot soldier's job in line cannot for the most part bring that experience with them.

To maintain traditional standards for their own work, American Rangers and British Commandos must use their particular talents to conserve as many men as possible. Since they cannot take large numbers, much heavy equipment, or many supplies into action, the strongest weapons their training develops are surprise and speed.

They lose both if they can't get in and out of action quickly.

In the Mediterranean zone they have sometimes been in the toughest part of the line for weeks—even months—after carrying out their own specialist work. Field Army commanders pay the highest tribute to what they have done. But the specialists' commanders point out that it has entailed frittering away men carefully and expensively trained for another purpose—namely "combined operations."

That is why they have such admiration for the way Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery utilized their services—for repeated sudden blows swung in from the sea behind enemy lines. They feel he fully appreciated the best means of exploiting their specialty in a linear battle situation, and thought it worth while to conserve them for it instead of using them to compensate for local infantry inadequacies.

It is pointed out that they are used in their proper role only when required to launch a surprise attack in order to carry out a specific mission before withdrawal or to hold a certain position for a limited time while stronger forces are en route to relieve them.

Trained for Surprise

It is asserted that they could have been used for such purpose oftener with valuable results if they hadn't been used in the line since there they have been denied the opportunity to use the fruits of their arduous specialized training.

This is designed to give them exceptional speed, field craft, adaptability to unforeseen circumstances, stamina and high effectiveness for the most intense fighting for a limited period, and efficiency in working from assault landing craft. The last named permits them to cash in on the Allies' sea superiority everywhere.

The Ranger or Commando who approaches his task from inland instead of from the sea or has to carry on with it after the surprise element has lost its value is deprived of using the special qualities which make him the most useful and most feared by the enemy.

Different Approach

It is like a parachutist going into battle on a truck. The only difference between Rangers and Commandos on the one hand and Parachutists on the other is the difference of approach. Deprived of the advantages appertaining to that factor, the specialist becomes just another top-class infantryman.

Parachutists can be used in their proper role less often than Rangers and Commandos in the Mediterranean terrain and at the present stage of the air war. The Germans as well as the Allies have been glad to use parachutists in the front line — especially in emergencies—rather than hold them in reserve.

The same applies to Rangers and Commandos since they also represent the type of fighting men the Army likes best and entrust with the stickiest jobs. This means they usually are in situations where they are most likely to be knocked out when functioning as ordinary infantry.

General Pattern Now

At one time the general training which gives these specialists such formidable skill with which to exploit their highly specialized capabilities was their specialty too. Battle-school grilling, physical build up for endurance, and close-up combat technique of various kinds.

But now what used to be termed Commando training has become the pattern for training American and British combat troops as a whole. The Rangers just get more of it and concentrate also on phases most valuable to them.

American Rangers adopted British training methods based on the experience of Commando pioneers, and Rangers and Commandos today furnish one of the finest examples of American-British collaboration and of mutual understanding and appreciation. They work together as the best of friends. This is true of the parachutists of the two countries, as it is also between parachutists and their ground counterparts.

Reasons for Use

The field army commanders' reasons for using Commandos and Rangers as line troops are one or more of the following:

1. They are short of ordinary troops either in the front line, or in reserve, or both.

2. That the troops at their disposal for a given task are regarded as unlikely to do it as well as Commandos consisting of picked men, all volunteers for the most dangerous aspect of modern warfare—this is particularly true in cases of emergency.

3. That the Commandos and Rangers' special training often gives them superiority over ordinary line troops as, for example, in mountainous country where climbing powers, stamina, and ability to travel light are particularly valuable.

4. They feel that Rangers, Commandos, and Parachutists are potentially valuable as infantrymen to be withheld from action in between their own relatively infrequent special operations.

The last reason ties in with the previous ones, but the specialist's rejoinder on this point is that the need for military improvisation which prevents their being carefully conserved for a type of job for which they are specially trained reflects the inadequacy either in making allotments for projected operations or in planning to carry them out.

The Rangers and Commandos in particular feel, if these matters are properly attended to, there is always plenty of scope for their being used in their own line of business.

Ready at Right Moment

The specialists consider it is a short-sighted and uneconomical policy to use them otherwise since the longer and more careful their training between specific operations needing their special talents the better they can do them.

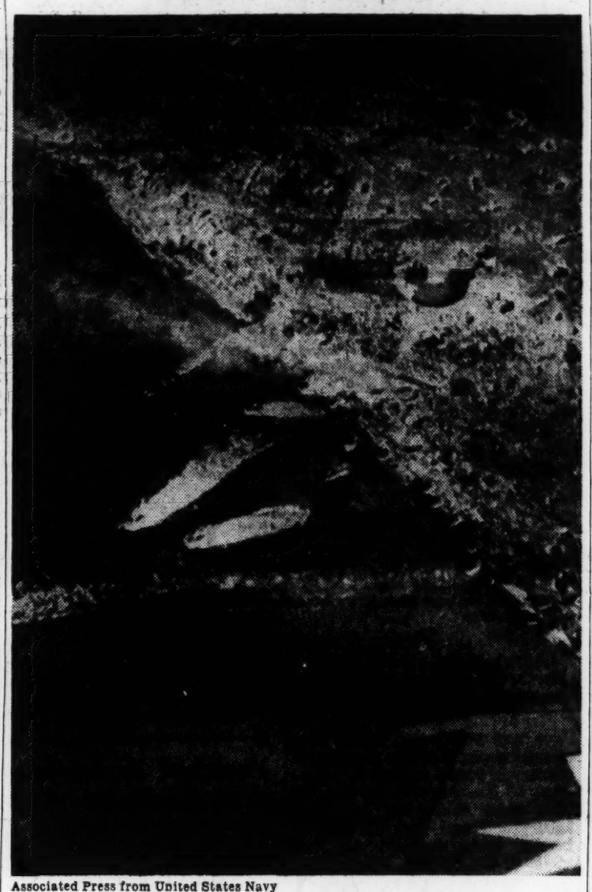
Like athletes, they need to be brought to the peak of their form at the right moment, and after the job is done they need rest before the commencement of training for the next move.

Training for the work they do better than any other troops involves frequent practice and closest co-operation with the Navy for whose assault landing craft the commanders themselves need highly specialized training in the art of making the landfall at precisely the right place at precisely the right time on a coast line that usually presents confusingly repetitional silhouettes at night.

I have been on a raid with Commandos when the whole expedition failed because at the right time we were at the wrong place, and it took so long to find the right one that the Commandos did not have a chance of success.

The sequel was an unforgettable experience under fire at close range from shore defenses aided by searchlights. The chance of landing at the wrong place at the right time or the right place at the wrong time is one the Commandos and Rangers have to accept as an inevitable hazard of their specialty and one argument for the longest training by all concerned between actual operations.

More to Come



Associated Press from United States Navy

Troops Land on Engebi Island

Landing craft unload one batch in this further attack on Japanese-held islands in the Marshalls and head back for another contingent. Engebi, in the Eniwetok Atoll, was captured in battle that followed.

Marine Units on New Britain Exploring Japanese Strength

Continued from Page 1

entire land area of New Britain Island.

The next major Japanese coastal concentration along the southern coast is Gasmata which is some 50 miles ahead of the advancing Army units.

Where the Japanese will choose to make their stand along the New Britain coasts is not yet clear. It is believed that the effect of the blockade around Rabaul and the recent landing in the Admiralty Islands has forced the enemy to abandon his previously prepared defense lines and his tightened ground force concentration by withdrawing closer to Rabaul.

Meanwhile, in the Admiralties units of the First Dismounted Cavalry have anchored in Seeadler Harbor north of the Momote airfield. This has given the American force a vantage point on the same coast as Lorengau which is farther west on the same long waterway.

Coastal Guns Silenced

Some of the Japanese coastal guns which had been harassing Cavalry troops from an outlying island have now been silenced, and it is stated that Los Negros Island is now under complete control.

The Momote airstrip is now ready to receive Allied aircraft which will undoubtedly begin the work of patrolling the waters north of Rabaul and Kavieng for possible enemy shipping movements.

Cavalry units still face the task of cleaning up the remainder of the Japanese who are being bombed and shelled in the region around Lorengau.

The Japanese in the Admiralties are estimated now to have sustained more than 3,000 fatalities and wounded, and, judging from the resistance which the defenders have put up in the Admiralties campaign to date, it is believed now that those remaining will offer determined opposition.

7 'Arab' Nations Protest Palestine

CAIRO, March 8 (AP)—Seven Arab-speaking nations have now protested to Washington against the pending Senate resolution favoring extended immigration of Jews to Palestine, and the situation in Palestine proper is being closely watched to prevent active trouble.

The latest move in the pyramiding protests came March 7 when Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, sent a letter to Gen. Jan. Christiaan Smuts as "a friend to a friend" objecting to the South African Prime Minister's letter to the United States favoring the same aims as the Senate resolution.

Egypt took the lead in the wide protest by the Arabic nations.

Similar action by Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen followed.

The Pan-Arab Federation, which is a growing unofficial power in Middle East affairs, likewise entered a protest, as did the Arab Women's Federation.

Walk Out Club Gets More U. S. Members

AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN NORTHEAST INDIA, Feb. 24 (By Mail) (AP)—A new flock of American airmen have been introduced into the Walk Out Club for walking to safety after their planes dumped them into the Burmese jungle.

They are the pilots, radio operators, navigators and crew chiefs of the transport planes of the India China Wing who have had to bail out of their planes on the "hump" flight to China because of weather, plane failure, or attack by Japanese fighters.

The club already has well over 100 members, several of whom have walked out two or three times.

U. S. Rangers: Tragic Stand in Italy

FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD, ANZIO, Italy Delayed. (AP)—A tragic incident of the war involving two battalions of United States Rangers— nearly 900 men — who were caught behind the enemy lines through a miscarriage of plans, and lost all but a handful of their men, has just come to light.

Striking in the dark early on the morning of Jan. 30, they infiltrated some four miles through the German lines and reached the outskirts of Cisterna, only to find themselves completely surrounded and so heavily outnumbered as to make fighting futile.

But they did fight. They fought until their ammunition was gone. Only a handful of stragglers have managed to filter back through the Nazi lines to tell their story.

Even now it is not known whether they were the victims of a clever German trap or merely a fantastic fluke of war.

The American main lines were almost five miles from Cisterna when the Rangers jumped off to spearhead a general attack at 2 a. m. Sunday. A full infantry regiment was on their right. On their left was another. Behind them, as reinforcements, another Ranger battalion was set to follow.

Their job, as outlined by an officer, was to "get through the enemy lines as quietly as possible; get into town; entrench themselves," and do as much damage as possible.

The enemy strength before Cisterna was not believed sufficient to hold off the remainder of the attack for any length of time.

As the Rangers slipped toward Cisterna, heavy German reinforcements were moving from the town toward the Allied lines. The opposing forces by-passed each other.

Trouble started when the reinforcing Ranger battalion ran into the Nazis whom the first Rangers had passed in the night. At the same time, the flanking regiments of infantry on the right and left encountered opposition.

By the time the Rangers reached the outskirts of Cisterna they were unsupported.

Even so, they might have made it had they reached Cisterna before dawn and entrenched themselves solidly. But only the advance platoons actually got into the city before the fighting broke out in full force.

Despite the odds, according to survivors, the Rangers elected to fight it out.

One platoon got to a building where two German tanks were parked. The crewmen were asleep and they appropriated the tanks.

Their impromptu action failed to take sharp-eyed Allied artillerymen into account. Both tanks were almost immediately knocked out by our own guns whose observers only knew that two enemy tanks were roaming around in the area where the Rangers were supposed to be.

"So then we went back into the house and prepared to stick it out," a returning Ranger said.

"They attacked us there with about 250 men, a couple of tanks, plenty of machine guns, machine pistols and grenades," said the Ranger, "there were only about 20 of us left in the platoon but we drove them off with rifles and machine guns."

Eventually, their ammunition was used up, and only a handful remained alive and unwounded. The captain in charge of the platoon had been wounded several times, and finally he ordered the survivors to escape if possible, leaving him to the eventual care of Germans. The men protested but finally agreed.

The same scene was apparently being duplicated by other platoons. It was about noon when the last radio message from the beleaguered battalion reached headquarters saying they were outnumbered and were being overpowered rapidly.

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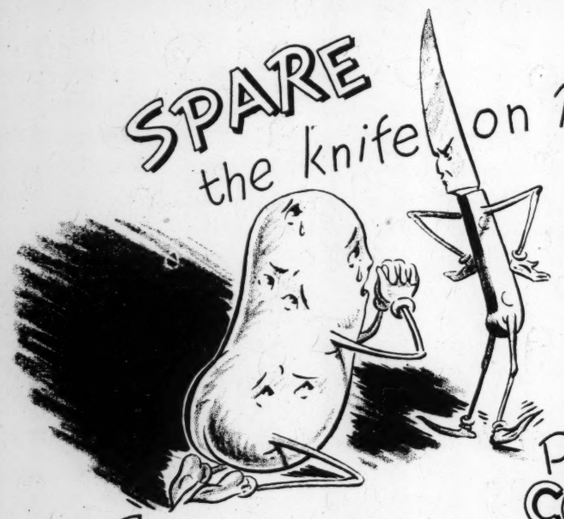

Either don't peel potatoes or keep peelings thin. If you peel every potato, you throw away one out of every seven.

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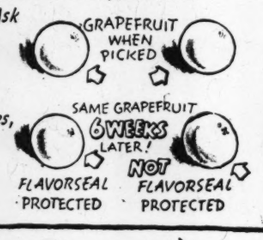

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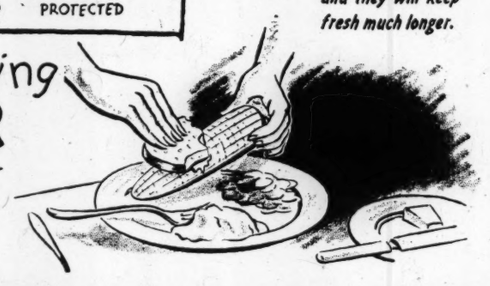

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

United States Heavy Bombers Attack Berlin Third Time

Continued from Page 1

ican aircraft over the Berlin district within eight days."

Meanwhile RAF bombers in a new drive against Nazi railroad centers feeding coastal defenses struck heavily during the night against the yards at Lemans, 110 miles southwest of Paris, and again returned without loss.

Coupled with the blow at Lemans, RAF Mosquito bombers raided western Germany for the sixth successive night. These speedy wooden bombers carry a ton of explosives, putting them in the medium-bomber class.

Lemans, site of a Renault engine plant and a section of the Gnome-Rhone airplane engine works, is in the center of the eastern half of France, and is the most convenient funnel for routing big rail shipments between the northern French coast and the western and southwestern stretches. The night before the RAF hit Trappes, rail center 15 miles southwest of Paris.

France was brought under double attack March 7, with Lightning-escorted Flying Fortresses from the United States 15th Air Force striking at Toulon naval base in the south, and medium bombers from Britain raiding northern France. Liberators attacked Nazi airfields and railway installations near Rome, and Mitchells and Marauders bombarded freight yards in Rome in the sixth Allied raid on that capital.

Mid-Pacific:

Majuro Occupied Without Opposition

The occupation unopposed of an important anchorage and possible air base in the by-passed Eastern Marshalls just has been disclosed by the Central Pacific Command.

The atoll is Majuro, considered so important by the Germans when they owned the islands before World War I that they made it their major base.

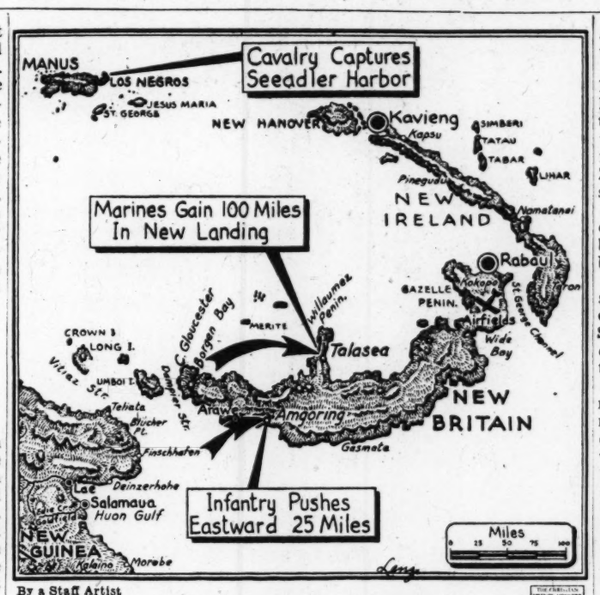
Headquarters discloses that Majuro was taken early in February, without opposition from its four Japanese occupants, giving the Americans an entering wedge into the Eastern Marshalls.

Kwajalein and Eniwetok, both of which have been captured, are in the western group of Marshall Islands, and their conquest severed supply lines to isolated enemy garrisons on such eastern atolls as Jaluit, Mili, Wotje, and Maloelap. Jaluit and Mili are at the south end of the eastern group. Majuro is located approximately between them.

The 21-by-6-miles island has a lagoon which can accommodate all classes of warships and a strip of land suitable for building an airfield. Captured intact was a concrete headquarters building, equipped with electric lights. The Japanese left the building virtually completed except for installing windows, which were found stacked against the walls.

From the newly won bases in mid-Pacific, American planes are ranging west to batter Caroline Island outposts guarding the way to Truk and east to pound into impotence the by-passed enemy garrisons in the Marshalls.

Headquarters of Admiral W. Nimitz announce that on March 5 the sixth raid since mid-February on Ponape and Kusaie in the Carolines was punctuated by 30 tons of explosives; that the phosphate-producing island of Nauru, southwest of Kusaie, was hit for the fifth time this year by Navy Liberators; and that 35 tons of bombs were dropped on four atolls of the Eastern Marshalls.



By a Staff Artist

Yanks Gain in New Guinea

Advances on several fronts among the islands of the South Pacific are recorded today. A fresh advance on New Guinea is just outside the map at the extreme left.

South Pacific:

U. S. Wins Control Of Los Negros Isle

A Southwest Pacific Allied headquarters communiqué said the Americans have won control of Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group, at the northern approach to the Bismarck Sea.

Navy Seabees have restored Momote airdrome and now small planes used as spotters for artillery fire are landing there.

It was only nine days ago that troopers of the First Cavalry Division went ashore at Los Negros and quickly captured the airdrome.

A headquarters spokesman said Americans had pushed north of Momote to Salami Plantation and west almost three miles to Porlaka on Seeadler Harbor, which separates Los Negros and Manus Island, to the west.

Meanwhile, American destroyers continued almost daily bombardments of the chain of small islands along the north rim of Seeadler Harbor. One destroyer closed with in 800 yards of Hauwei Island and silenced two shore batteries.

Marine attached to the Sixth Army made a quick thrust 110 miles east of Cape Gloucester, New Britain Island, and landed March 6 with mere rifle-fire opposition on Willaumez Peninsula, on the north coast of the island. Soldiers on the south coast advanced 25 miles eastward from Arawe to Amgoring. New Britain forms the south boundary of Bismarck Sea.

The Marine landing on Willaumez Peninsula, was five miles northwest of Talasea. Hitting the beach without benefit of naval bombardment, but well covered by fighter planes, the Marines pushed forward toward Talasea, where there is an airfield.

Aerial attacks on Cape Hoskins, where 32 tons of bombs were dropped on an enemy airdrome, and on Japanese targets on Riebeck and Stettin Bays, all in the vicinity of Willaumez Peninsula, aided the Marine thrust.

On New Guinea, which limits the sea to the west, 32nd Division troops who landed behind Japanese lines at Yalau, 30 miles west of Saidor, have expanded their positions. The drive here is on Madang, Japanese coastal base.

Solomons-based bombers and fighters continued hammering Rabaul, enemy base on New Britain, 170 air-line miles east of Talasea.

Bombers hit Rabaul township and Tobera airdrome March 5 with 98 tons of explosives, blasting waterfront installations, parked aircraft, and harbor shipping. There was no enemy aerial interception, as in the past three weeks, but antiaircraft fire was intense.

Panicked Rumanians Flee From Bucovina

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, March 8

The latest advances by the Russian Army have led to a new flight from Bucovina Province of Rumanians who forced their way on trains despite government orders against travel, it was reported today.

The Budapest correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten said the storming of railway stations by the populace occurred in Cernowitz, Radauz, Suzeva and other cities.

(Northern Bucovina Province was ceded to Russia in the 1940 boundary adjustment. Subsequently, Germany declared Bucovina and Bessarabia a part of Rumania. Russian troops are now within 90 miles of the Prut River.)

Russia:

Red Army Crushes Nazi Counterattack

The Soviet offensive toward Rumania and into Southern Poland overran 200 more localities and reached a hamlet 11 miles north of Tarnopol while at other points along the Russian salient desperate German counterattacks with heavy forces were driven back with a loss of 60 tanks, Moscow announced.

The old Polish border station of Podvolochisk and the hamlet of Irovitsa, 32 miles across the frontier and 11 miles north of Tarnopol, were taken in advances on the fourth day of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's advance, the Russians said.

"Large numbers of smashed enemy equipment was left on the battle field," said the Moscow bulletin.

On the eastern side of the new salient, the Russians said they captured the district center of Staraya Sinyava, 50 miles southeast of Shepetovka and an equal distance northeast of Vinnitsa.

"In the fighting for this place a regiment of German infantry was routed" and much equipment, including 36 big guns and 250 trucks was captured, the bulletin said.

This advance was moving along the Shepetovka-Staro-Konstantinov railroad and was nearing the German base of Staro-Konstantinov on three sides. Zhabche, six miles to the north and Svinnaya, five miles southeast, were taken.

The easternmost point in this advance was Sharzhintsy, 54 miles southeast of Shepetovka and 33 miles southwest of Berdichev, thus nearing, if not achieving, a junction with First Ukranian Front forces which have long held Berdichev and points to the west as well as the area east of Vinnitsa.

The Russians also reported that in the capture of Volochisk, the Russian border station about eight miles east of Podvolochisk, two German headquarters were routed and several railway stations and 400 trucks were captured.

The late bulletin said the Germans were bringing heavy air reinforcements to the north where the Red Army was battling to enlarge its Narova River bridgehead in Estonia. Fifty-five German planes were declared brought down during the day while 500 Germans were killed in land fighting. The Russians said they captured several strong points and beat back 10 counterattacks in one sector.

Italy:

Artillery Duels On Cassino Front

Artillery duels continued for the second straight night in Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, Allied headquarters announced, and observers have spotted movements behind the German lines below Rome, possibly indicating a regrouping for a fourth onslaught against the Allied beachhead.

New Zealand siege guns hammered at a German-held rail station about a mile south of Cassino while American troops west of Cisterna on the beachhead engaged in a heavy machine-gun and mortar duel with the Nazis, but there was no change in positions. The Germans made an unsuccessful effort to infiltrate British positions near Carroceto, on the Rome side of the beachhead.

Foul weather, however, continued to hamper ground fighting and, the communiqué declared that "heavy snow in the mountains and deep mud in the valleys have made all movements difficult."

Burma:

American Forces Join Chinese

American - trained Chinese troops and United States infantry who joined March 7 in the Walawbum area of Upper Burma now are fighting side-by-side, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

A communiqué said Chinese forces have occupied Hpungnye, three miles southwest of Maingkwan, and captured Shingbaa, three miles to the south. Capture of Maingkwan, main Japanese base in the Hukawng Valley, was reported previously.

Jaws of the trap in which the Japanese were forced by the encircling tactics of the Americans are closing rapidly, the communiqué reported. Walawbum has been isolated by the United States troops, who have severed the enemy's main lines of communication with other Japanese forces to the west and north.

"In this action the Japanese suffered extremely heavy casualties," the communiqué said. "American casualties were virtually negligible."

Chinese troops on the Allies' left flank have cleaned the enemy from the area around Lashua Ga, nine miles northeast of Maingkwan, the bulletin added, and have reached the village of Hkakawp Ga.

New Dominion Labor Code Receives Favorable Comment

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 7—The new Dominion labor relations code is receiving favorable comment on the whole. It aims at improving relationship between employer and employee to prevent loss of time in the production of war supplies.

The code has nothing to do with wage disputes, which come under the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board and which are dealt with in the wage control order already in operation. The code to be administered by the Wartime Labor Relations Board covers all other questions in employer-employee relations, such as hours of labor, working conditions, etc. The two orders, however, while distinct from each other and administered separately, represent the government's largest and most comprehensive effort to secure and maintain harmony in wartime industry.

While labor has objected to three or four clauses in the wage control order, and some changes are almost certain to be in it, there seems to be little likelihood of serious objection to the terms of the code which was framed in final form only after consultations with labor leaders and representatives of employers' organizations such as the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The relations code provides for compulsory collective bargaining —a concession long sought by labor —and for the compulsory negotiation for the settlement of disputes, on which no agreement could be reached between employer and employees, through the machinery of conciliation and arbitration set up by the government. It lays down severe penalties for infraction of the terms of collective agreements. The code at the same time is based on the good faith of both employer and employees engaged in any dispute and places on both parties a joint responsibility for settling these disputes without any outside agency imposing on them any form of settlement.

The code applies to war industries and any other "undertaking or industry that is ordinarily within the legislative authority of Parliament." These industries include transportation lines, telegraphs, public service utilities and mines. In all about 2,500,000 workers will be affected, but this number may be considerably increased if the provinces or some of them decide to pass legislative acts to bring provincial industry under the terms of the code.

The strike of tramway workers in Montreal came as an unpleasant accompaniment to the announcement of the new Dominion code. There was no relation between the two but the strike came only a fortnight after the passage in the Quebec legislature of an act similar in the main to the order in council passed at Ottawa. It illustrates the strain that can be put on any kind of code by "jurisdictional" disputes between labor unions.

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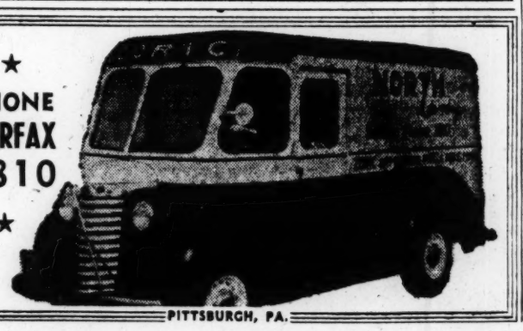
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Soviet Rejects Polish Proposal

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—The Soviet Government has made two "definite conditions" for an understanding with the Polish Government.

They are:

1. The elimination of some of the leading Poles in the present Government in Exile who are considered anti-Soviet.

2. Immediate acceptance of the Curzon line as Poland's future eastern frontier.

Although these conditions are not new, they have been so repeatedly underlined in the Soviet Union's diplomatic notes and Moscow's official press for weeks past that they must be accepted as Russia's final word.

[Press reports from London today said a compromise proposal from the Poles had been rejected by the Russians.

[Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk said, however, that his Government in Exile had not been informed of any Moscow action.

[The Polish compromise offer was said to have urged establishment of a temporary line between Poland and Russia. It would be east of the Curzon line and would include the cities of Vilna and Lwow on the Polish side. Permanent demarcation would be fixed after the war.]

Wants Leaders Removed

The Poles whom the Soviet Union wants removed are Stanilaus Kot, Polish Minister of Information, and Gen. Kazimiere Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army.

Instead of these men, Moscow is understood now to have declared a willingness to accept new men from among the Poles in Britain and the United States. Theoretically this is a small advance on the earlier suggestions that Russia would willingly include only representatives of the "Union of Polish Patriots" which operate under Soviet control in Moscow.

The Soviet Union reply also demands that the Polish Government accept as a preliminary to reopening of diplomatic relations, the Curzon line for its eastern frontier. Moscow thereby rejects the latest Polish suggestion that the final settlement of the frontier be postponed until after the war and that Curzon Line for its eastern frontier, temporary demarcation line.

The Polish government's instructions to its Underground movement to co-operate with the oncoming Red Army which is considered here as a definite advance when made few weeks ago, is now played down by the Soviet Union because of a statement by Sosnkowski Feb. 25, wherein he "asserted the Polish republic's unquestionable rights to its territory."

Latest Reply Viewed

Russia's latest reply is seen here by expert observers as a failure of British attempts to act as an honest broker. With the Soviet - Polish diplomatic relations broken off, the Foreign Office has been a channel for the transmission of proposals and counter-proposals, with the British Ambassador acting in Moscow.

"Two months of strenuous British endeavor and mediation have not yet produced results."

It is a sad, cautious comment of the times today. In fact, one of Britain's basic ideas, that of abandonment of the final decision on territorial issues until after the war has had to be dropped because of Russian opposition. So much was admitted in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent House of Commons statement and it is no secret that the British foreign policy experts naturally had an important say in the final wording of Poland's replies to the Soviet Union. For the Foreign Office could not have been expected to act simply as a postman where the issue is so basic to the United Nations' harmony.

The Soviet Union's attitude clearly indicates that in most issues it has clear ideas as to what is to happen in territory where its vital interests are concerned and Moscow will not change from a fixed line.

British Made 90,000 Planes From War Start to 1943 End

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—British Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton, disclosing hitherto secret figures on British war production, told Commons today that Britain had produced more than 90,000 planes from the beginning of the war to the end of 1943.

By far the greater part consisted of combat types, he said, and just more than four fifths of current aircraft production was made up of bombers, fighters, and naval reconnaissance planes, the remainder being transports, trainers, and target aircraft.

British naval construction, he said, has more than replaced losses.

"Our own vast production has been helped and supplemented by supplies of war materials of all kinds from the United States, and while we may legitimately take pride in the achievement of the British Commonwealth, we shall never cease to be grateful for the contribution of our American friends," Mr. Lyttelton declared.

The Production Minister said that from the beginning of the war to the end of 1943 "we have made for the Army alone 83,000 tanks, armored cars and carriers; over 115,000 guns of caliber larger than 20 millimeters; 150,000,000 rounds of gun ammunition; nearly 5,500,000 machine guns, rifles, submachine guns and automatic pistols and nearly 7,000,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition."

The proximity of Britain to German bombers obviously prevented the publication of complete statistics, he said, but added it certainly could do no harm to make public "a few actual figures to illustrate the magnitude of the war production of this country."

Mr. Lyttelton said that Britain had provided more than three fourths of the total "structure-weight" of the new aircraft delivered to the RAF and Fleet Air Arm in 1943. With 18 per cent coming from the United States and 6 per cent from the rest of the British Commonwealth.

Finland

Continued from Page 1

makes the present terms seem hard to them.

The peaceful road out of the war which they want is closed tight. There are two roads they can take. One is to tempt their luck even longer which can mean only one thing, tougher Russian terms and almost certainly being overrun by the Red Army in the end. The other is to go to war with the Germans.

That, of course, is exactly the choice they had hoped to avoid. They watched Italy surrender and become a battle ground. Ever since they have tried to figure some way of getting out without the same result. But it doesn't work. The Germans are in Finland.

The Germans have been their comrades in arms and, in their eyes, their protectors, for a very long time. But the Germans are not likely to get out just to please the Finns. And that isn't what the Allies want. They want those German soldiers out of the war, not over in Norway or back in Germany or on the Cassino front or on the French coast.

Finland probably has to fight those Germans to get peace with the Allies. That means not getting out of the war but taking on a new war with their former friends as enemies and their former enemies as associates.

Hard Fight for Finns

The Finns probably have enough strength to do it. Their Army is supposed to muster 15 divisions, but it is weak in artillery and very weak in air power. Those deficiencies would count more heavily in fighting in the open tundra of Northern Finland than in the thick forests of the south. Even if the Finnish Army went into battle against the Germans eagerly and willingly, it would be a hard fight. To go into such a battle against Germans whom they have been trained to consider friends would make it all the harder.

It's asking a great deal of the Finns, so much so that it makes peace with the Allies hardly worth having in their eyes. They are not offered peace, they are offered an opportunity to fight their way out of the war by going to war with the Germans.

It isn't their idea of peace. It does happen to be the only kind of peace the Allied governments can offer which would be advantageous to the Allied cause. Seven German divisions peacefully evacuated from Finland might turn up in the west on invasion day or might spearhead another attack on our Anzio beachhead or might plug a gap in the German line in Russia.

All of this makes peace bitter to the Finns. It also explains their obvious reluctance. What they do remains to be seen.

Foreign Economics Group Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Formation of a foreign economic commission to study continued participation by the United States in international economic collaboration programs was proposed in the Senate yesterday by Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, and Hanley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia.

The proposed commission would consist of 33 members, including the majority and minority leaders of both Houses, Cabinet members, and representatives of agriculture, labor, industry and consumers named by the President.

The commission also would be empowered to study expansion of foreign trade, stabilization of monetary systems, the removal of trade barriers, and other subjects.

First Girl Scouts in 1912

Girl Scouting was founded in the United States on March 12, 1912.

U. S. Air Lines Not to Attend London Talks

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—This country's air lines have decided to remain away from a conference of air transport companies scheduled in London March 28, it was learned today, while a Senate Subcommittee outlined the course to be followed in considering post-war aviation policies.

Nineteen United States air lines were among more than 60 invited to a meeting called by Fred Jacques, Manager of an independent British air line, North Eastern Airways, which prior to the war operated in England and Scotland and on a weekly basis to Belgium.

Acting through the Air Transport Association, which includes all United States air carriers, the companies agreed that no representatives would be sent. Several individual carriers previously had turned down the invitations because of travel difficulties and the time involved. Some are understood to feel that similar objections would limit attendance from other countries to a point where little could be accomplished at such a meeting.

A three-member Senate Commerce Subcommittee issued a preliminary statement of general policy in which it indicated it would explore the history of United States prewar international air operations as well as the several proposals for postwar plans.

The statement came from Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and Owen Brewster (R) of Maine. It expressed an intention to examine proposals for a single American Flag international air line, or so-called "chosen instrument"; a system of regional monopolies; "freedom of the air" and "right of innocent passage" clauses in agreements, and whether all foreign operating rights should be obtained by governmental agreements.

"The issue at this time," they said, "is to determine what steps are best calculated to permit the United States to retain the leadership in international air transportation which it had attained before the war and to which its resources entitle it, and to extend American activity in this field as one of the most important influences in the preservation of peace."

Women Publish Newspapers

Approximately 10 per cent of Missouri's 498 newspapers now are published by women, subbing for husbands or sons in the armed services.

More Bulgarians Called After Visit of Nazis

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, March 8

Bulgaria has called up more troops following a visit by German Balkan commanders to Sofia and discovery of a large store of armaments cached by Partisans, the Basler Nachrichten reported today in a Budapest dispatch.

Strongly - armed Partisan bands are established near Sofia, and Bulgarian troops have begun a general offensive against them. After one clash in which 150 Partisans were killed, Bulgarian Regulars found enough guns and supplies to equip four regiments, and also found a radio station, the dispatch said.

Migrants Sought for New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Designing to bring into every New Zealand home the meaning of the adage "populate or perish," the Dominion Settlement Association, a national organization aiming at building up this country's population for economic and military security, today laid plans for a national drive in support of its migration plans.

First proposal of the Association was that a million European war orphans should be brought here over a period of 10 years to start life in surroundings far removed from scenes of war. Hopes were held that many of the children would be adopted by New Zealand families in this land where the majority of folks have fewer than three children.

This plan, which won general applause at home and abroad, was followed by plans to use the Government-owned radio services for propaganda on the subject of migration, investigation of a plan framed by Sir Clutha Mackenzie, a New Zealander now resident in India, to have thousands of British officers in India come here to live (a course always popular with retired Anglo-Indians), and a demand that the Government frame and announce a policy on immigration.

The move of the Association was notable because it was the first time any New Zealand organization has viewed migration here as a European problem. New Zealand governments have viewed the British worker as the type preferred, and the present Labor Government seems to have adopted the historic attitude. When approached by leaders of the Association some months ago Prime Minister Peter Fraser said that "we want to keep this country British as far as possible" and talked of many British soldiers in North Africa having determined to come to New Zealand after the war.

Armed Services First

At the press conference before the Australian-New Zealand conversations at Canberra recently, Mr. Fraser was back on the same theme. Asked about postwar migration plans, he said New Zealand's first duty was to its armed services and that the primary aim must be re-establishment of these fighting men. Evidently with Europeans in mind, he spoke of the fact that "an influx of people on low economic levels could create grave problems for countries which had set high living standards."

This should not be read to mean that New Zealand intends to maintain itself as a British preserve, however, for the reason that if there is to be migration it is not now likely to come from the British Isles. Various official spokesmen have told the Empire, with an eye on Australia and New Zealand, that it may be doubted whether Britain will have any surplus population when the war ends, but will need its available labor for its own urgent postwar reconstruction work.

Whether or not that is a soundly based calculation cannot be determined yet, but the fact remains that the two dominions have been plainly informed that the source of migrants to which they have always looked is expected to be dry.

Nevertheless New Zealand needs population. The nation is rapidly aging, and present trends mean that the weight of nonearners in the upper age brackets is going to be crippling unless something is done to rejuvenate the people. Between 1926 and 1936 the number of children under 10 fell by 16,000. In the same period the number of persons over age 60 rose by 40,000. A recheck on the population today would show a position still worse because of the war losses.

Nonproductive Group

This situation hits New Zealand economically and socially. It is clear that unless the active wage-earning group expands, the present social security set-up, for long a theme song of Labor leaders, is doomed to press crushing weight on the community. So will the expanded indebtedness of war. And so will even the ordinary processes of living in a country where 1939 saw just as many nonproductive workers as there were productive ones.

The only way out appears to be migration. New Zealanders would prefer the type of population expansion that comes from national cradles, but it is too late to hope and plan for that. The folks needed will have to be able to work by 1954 so they may replace those quitting the ranks of earners. And if Britain really is out as a source of migrants, Europe remains as the only answer.

Politically, there are no doubt many objections to the European migrant. Socially, there seem to be few. New Zealand has had group settlements of Danes who built a new life in a region now known as Dannevirke. It has brought in Yugoslavs who somehow captured and made their mark in the gum digging industry of the great northern forests and later began grape growing. They have had a few Italian fishermen and laborers and today have industrious and efficient Chinese who virtually run the green grocery business in the cities. All have been good citizens.

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Wider Schooling Chances Seen as Need of Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—National attention was focused today on the need for broader educational opportunities for Negroes, in an Office of Education report.

The four-volume report covered a Congress-sponsored survey of higher education among Negroes, with steps toward equalization recommended to Negro institutions, to whites, and to state and Federal governments.

The survey was described by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education as "especially timely" in view of "the anticipated increase in college enrollment among Negroes after the war."

The committee recommended to the state and Federal Governments that:

State authorities take steps to assure that equalization funds reach the source for which they are intended.

States take steps to provide equality of educational opportunity for Negroes.

The Federal Government participate in developing high-grade university education for "either the Negro or white race or both wherever in the country it cannot be done from other public or private sources."

Competent Negroes be utilized to an increasing extent in formulating educational policies and administering eductaional programs on a local, state and national basis.

Negro institutions of higher learning were advised to assume leadership in developing "minority group strategies" in attacking interracial problems, encouraging civil responsibility and removing "the stigma of inferiority."

The recommendations were written by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the education of Negroes.

Sailors Ask Change In 'Ironsides' Suit

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Two of Uncle Sam's bluejackets want to know why the Navy, with a modern fleet, retains an enlisted man's uniform "as ancient as Old Ironsides."

The pants, they said they wrote to President Roosevelt, have only two pockets and they are "where the lap bends."

The jumper—like "crawling into a log."

The collar—useful "to pull one's self out of the jumper."

Flak Suit Arrives For Men in Pacific

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, March 5. Delayed. (AP)—The flak suit has arrived in the South Pacific airfields and while it is an uncomfortable item of haberdashery the boys are glad to have it.

It is a sleeveless shoulders-to-hips packet containing sheets of armor plate fabricated into soft, spongy material which itself has some shock-absorption qualities.

Bomber crews wear them only over a target where the ack-ack is heavy and as soon as they are out of range they remove them. The garments weigh around 40 pounds.

Second Lieut. A. K. Maginnis of Edgewater, N. J., a navigator in a B-25, says he knows of only one instance in which a man was saved by a flak suit—"but one was enough to convince me they're worth wearing."

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V—Voluminous—Mail

Example for Folks at Home

An unusual letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Perry of Stockton, Calif., from their son, Albert S. Perry, Jr., a second-class petty officer in the Navy, and 35 of his shipmates. The letter was written on heavy bond paper in a continuous roll, 6 inches wide and 75 feet long. Petty Officer Perry enlisted in the Navy in 1941 and serves as soundman on a destroyer. In the letter he introduced each of his friends with a few words, and they in turn wrote poems, messages, jokes, and drawings. Mrs. Perry is answering all of the boys with a personal note.

Re-employment Code Drafted By I.L.O. for April Conference

Continued from Page 1

out, but the discrepancies between the supply and demand for labor will have to be overcome rapidly so that each national economy may be able to meet peacetime needs effectively.

As for employment redistribution, the report sets forth definite requirements:

1. Co-ordinated plans, based on adequate information, for the orderly demobilization and reintegration in civil life of members of the armed forces and for the re-employment of displaced workers.

2. The transfer of millions of workers from one job, industry, occupation, or area to another.

3. The development, reorganization and co-ordination of facilities for the training of young and adult workers and an extension of vocational guidance programs.

4. Flexible public works programs, planned in advance.

5. Provision for financial assistance for persons temporarily unemployed.

6. Well-developed and efficient employment machinery.

Collection of Information

The proposals relating to re-employment include: (a) the collection in advance of information on prospective supply and demand; (b) the demobilization of the armed forces; (c) the demobilization of war industry, and the release of war workers; (d) the method of notification of vacancies and application for work; (e) vocational guidance; (f) training and retraining; (g) geographic mobility among workers; (h) the employment of women, young workers, and disabled workers; (i) the regularization of employment in particular industries; (j) public works; (k) unemployment assistance and insurance; (l) and the responsibilities and functions of the employment service.

The report advises timing military demobilization to coincide with expanding employment opportunities.

As for demobilization of war industries, it is recommended that the governments enlist the collaboration of workers and employers in developing reconversion plans. The formulation of a unified national reconversion policy and program is pointed out as highly essential.

Application of the principle of equal pay for equal work is proposed by the code, through which the opportunity for men and women would be equalized on the basis of individual merit, skill, and experience.

Danaher in West Decries 4th Term

OMAHA, Neb., March 8 (AP)—Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut declared here last night "it is the right, in my judgment it is the duty, of the American people to say nay to a fourth term for President Roosevelt."

Addressing the Nebraska Republican Founders' Day dinner, marking the 77th anniversary of Nebraska statehood, Senator Danaher said:

"The Republican Party can perform no greater service to the American people than to point out the dangers inherent in a situation where any President, no matter who he is, may have and exercise the power of appointment to our judiciary of partisans of known political beliefs, chosen all too frequently as a reward for subservient following of the dictates of the Chief Executive while holding some political office under his aegis."

Senator Danaher said there is "evidence of the constant effort to exalt the executive . . . through control of the legislative branch of your Government."

Secret Documents All 'Dutch' to Him

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Dutch Government officials took secret documents to Photographer Owen Thomas for reproduction, but only on condition that he would not look at them.

He worked blindfolded. The negatives hardly were dry before they were whisked into a satchel.

"Are the secret papers written in Dutch?" Mr. Thomas inquired after removing the blindfold. An official said they were.

"They might as well have been written in Double Dutch," Mr. Thomas replied. "I can't read a word of your language."

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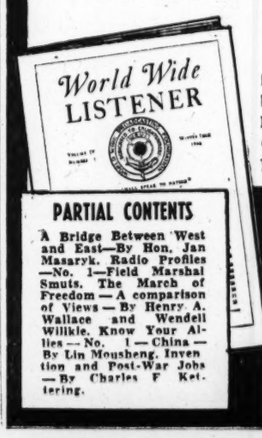

PARTIAL CONTENTS

A Bridge Between West and East—By Hon. Jan Masaryk. Radio Profiles—No. 1—Field Marshal Smuts. The March of Freedom—A comparison of Views—By Henry A. Wallace and Wendell Willkie. Know Your Allies—No. 1—China—By Lin Mousheng. Invention and Post-War Jobs—By Charles F. Kettering.

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Nazi Aid to Victims on I.L.O. Agenda

Continued from Page 1

American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but admitted he was having difficulty.

In a talk with William Green, A. F. of L. head, the other day it is understood the President told him that the C. I. O. should be represented as well as Mr. Green's organization. Actually, the C. I. O. in past conferences has been represented in the subordinate labor groups that always attend such conferences.

The issue is over which organization shall have the one vote in the plenary sessions of the I. L. O. when it comes to acting on recommendations or resolutions.

One posible solution is that the one American labor vote could be split in two with two labor delegates from the United States, one representing the A. F. of L. and the other the C. I. O., each having a half vote. That is the way it worked out at the I. L. O.'s Havana conference in 1939.

In discussing the coming I. L. O. conference and the employment report with newsmen yesterday, Mr. Phelan emphasized the need of getting immediate action on the resolution or treaty that it is hoped the conference will adopt.

There are between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 persons who have been uprooted in Europe by Nazi aggression, Mr. Phelan emphasized, and it will be a tremendous task resettling them. The need for keeping these peoples' social security benefits alive during their years of slave labor for the Nazis requires immediate consideration.

The I. L. O.'s suggestion is that Germany be made to foot this bill since in theory at least it has been deducting such benefits from the pay of those it induced or forced to work for the Reich. For those workers, particularly the Russians and Poles, which the Nazis have used outright as slaves with no disguised social security inducements, Berlin would have to provide benefits equivalent to those German workers would have accumulated for the same work.

Questioned as to whether or not the I. L. O. would aprpove having German labor used after the war by the victors to rebuild devastated areas, Mr. Phelan replied that that was a diplomatic matter which heads of states would have to decide, but that should a decision be made in the affirmative the I. L. O. would certainly co-operate in supplying information and aid in the best ways to carry out such a decision.

Spread of Strikes in Britain Perils Vital War Production

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—That Britain will have to take a firmer stand on the question of wartime wage disputes and strikes, especially in the coal fields, seems evident today as the spreading strike of coal miners in the South Wales fields threatens vital British war industries.

In the valleys of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan more than 60,000 coal workers, or half of the total workers, in that particular area are idle over a wage dispute concerning piece rates.

In London the situation is being treated as an emergency at a meeting this afternoon of the National Negotiating Committee of Coal Owners and Workers presided over by the Minister of Fuel, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd-George.

Moreover, there is a smaller but hardly less significant trouble in Northern England coal mines where a section of the Durham miners are carrying out a deliberate "slow-down" policy. All these disputes are in defiance of the advice of miners' leaders and are contrary to an undertaking by miners' representatives that disputes will be settled by the machinery of arbitration.

Homes Short of Coal

A number of homes in Britain are already short of domestic fuel. Factories have limited stores. The increasing pressure of military traffic will complicate any attempt to make up lost ground caused by any big temporary stoppage in coal production.

The national output in the four weeks ended Feb. 19 at 3,769,000 tons weekly admittedly showed an increase of some 250,000 tons weekly over the previous month. But, on the whole, coal output since 1941 has shown a steady decline.

The chief grievance of the coal miners is over piece-rate wages. The recent so-called Porter Award gave coal workers a national weekly minimum wage of £5.

The miners then expected the piece rates would be adjusted proportionately. But the coal owners have said that they cannot afford to pay such increases, and the Government has so far refused to shoulder the financial obligation involved.

Conference Promised

The Fuel Minister has agreed to meet owners and miners to examine the complete reorganization of the wage machinery. But in the meantime some miners say they feel driven to strike action as a protest against what they call the Government's inability to deal comprehensively with the whole coal-mining situation.

Leaders of the miners in South Wales have appealed to the men to go back to the pits. But there is evidence that miners in Wales and in some other parts of the country are more agitated than at any time since the war started.

They are undoubtedly feeling the strain of 4½ years of wartime conditions. They persist in the contention that the only solution for the coal industry is nationalization or some new form of ownership.

They are disturbed because the Government rules it impossible to settle such a far-reaching and complex question as the ownership of mines while the critical stage of war is at hand.

On the other side, Britain, as a whole, is exasperated and seriously concerned by latest action of the coal miners.

Thomas Nicholson

MT. VERNON, Iowa, March 8 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Nicholson, who passed on here last night, was a former President of the Antisaloon League of America and retired Methodist bishop.

He served as Resident Bishop of the Chicago area from 1916 to 1924 and as Bishop of the Detroit area from 1924 to 1932. He was President of the Antisaloon Lague from 1921 to 1932.

A member of the International Y. M. C. A. and of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Church, he represented the church at international conferences in Ireland, England, and continental Europe and was a member of the commission which organized the Methodist Church in Korea.

Bishop Nicholson had served as President of Dakota Wesleyan University and as Secretary of the Board of Education of the Allen Whitney of Akron, Ohio.

Board of Education of the Methodist Church. Surviving are his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Allen Whitney of Akron, Ohio.

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Cities Freed From Slums Aim of Housing Conference

Continued from Page 1

ment guarantee bonds with joint city-federal grants-in-aid.

This plan, he said, would enable a large redevelopment program with Federal grants to match local grants. On this basis, he pointed out, any slum or blighted area could be developed if it were considered desirable from the viewpoint of a broad development program. As the development process continued over a couple of decades, he believed that losses would diminish and the subsidy by the Federal Government and the city would diminish progressively.

Reconstruction of blighted districts within large cities, said the Professor, would have the effects of:

1. Enhancing revenue-produc-production capacity of cities.
2. Increasing employment.
3. Reducing crime.
4. Promoting national prosperity and well-being.
5. Invigorating the building industry.

Debt Limits Cited

He conceded that efforts of the Federal Government to make outright grants to the cities with no local responsibilities would be opposed. Yet municipal debt limitations and other causes make it impossible, he added, for cities to go ahead with these projects unassisted by government.

Other speakers stressing cooperation among cities, states, and the Federal Government in the purpose of slum elimination were Jerrold Lobebl, President of the Chicago Building Congress, Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago, Hugh Potter, President of the Urban Land Institute, and Ira S. Robbins, Acting State Commissioner of Housing in New York City.

Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, Chairman of the Housing Committee, and Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago, welcomed the delegates.

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Mrs. Clyde Corbin

She comes from Ashland, Ky., to Washington to take over the leadership of the Young Republican National Federation, with headquarters in the Republican National Committee Building.

Senators Hint President Lax on REA

Continued from Page 1

reported to the President, that replacement of Harry Slattery as REA Director was necessary.

"This was because Mr. Slattery was not deemed a good administrator?" asked Senator George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, Committee member.

"Yes," replied Mr. Daniels.

"How long," interposed Senator Gillette, "had he been head of the REA?"

"At that time, about four years, I believe."

This served to leave the impression the President might have been slow in hearing of REA difficulties, but Mr. Daniels recalled that the matter had only been brought directly to the President's attention in a leter dated last July 1, and signed by Mr. Slattery himself.

Had Choice to Make

Senator Gillette then drew from Mr. Daniels the story that the basic REA difficulty was a controversy between two men, Robert B. Craig, assistant REA Administrator, and Mr. Slattery.

Mr. Daniels said he believed the controversy was really between two men and that only later was the issue rationalized into a difference of philosophies.

"Then you sided with Mr. Craig against Mr. Slattery?" asked Senator Gillette.

"No, by the time I entered the picture Mr. Craig had already resigned."

"But a strong Craig faction remained in REA?"

"That is true."

"Then, wouldn't the impression persist that by removing Mr. Slattery you were supporting the Craig faction?"

"Our feeling," responded Mr. Daniels, "was that if we could find another position for Mr. Slattery in the Government and place a strong man, a man above such controversies, such as Senator Norris (former Senator George Norris of Nebraska) in charge of REA we would solve the problem."

Being Easy on Slattery

The testimony left the impression that the White House wished to exercise a benevolence in easing Mr. Slattery out and quieting public discussion, including the then impending Senate investigation, by bringing in a man of undoubted ability to head up the agency.

The question of Senator Norris' advanced years then was projected into the hearing, and Mr. Daniels said that problem had been considered and it was felt Senator Norris could choose a younger assistant to "bear the burdens of the day."

Discussion then turned to making REA an independent agency, such as TVA. Mr. Daniels said it had been considered, but that a question of administrative philosophy entered the picture.

The President, he said, had been under some criticism for having too many independent agencies reporting directly to him, and there was a school of government that believed in broader departmentalization and that such thinking had led to the placing of REA under the Department of Agriculture.

Conceded Point to REA Head

"Didn't Mr. Slattery complain that his hands were tied and that he was prevented from being a good administrator because he was under the Department of Agriculture?"

Mr. Daniels conceded that was a point raised by Mr. Slattery.

Mr. Daniels was asked whether he reported to the President his failure to obtain a resignation from Mr. Slattery in August.

"I reported it, sir."

"What further was done?"

"I felt we had done what we could, we knew Congress was interested in the case."

"And you respected Mr. Slattery's strong stand against resigning under fire?"

"Yes, we appreciated it. We had no desire to press him."

"But you sent for him again in February?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Daniels. "Reports about REA and particularly about troubles in the St. Louis office continued to come in. Also, we had the impression these Congressional hearings might extend into May and we felt the situation in REA should not be allowed to continue."

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Realistic View of War's Havoc Taken by Women's Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—The ranks of leaders taking issue with signers of Vera Brittain's protest against "obliteration bombing" of German industrial plants and cities were further swelled today by the joining of the Women's Action Committee for victory and lasting peace.

Mrs. Norman Dell Whitehouse, speaking for the Committee, declared that "The facts must be faced."

"As this total war reaches its climax we will become increasingly appalled at the havoc we ourselves must wreck, she said. "This is the necessity of war.

"The military leaders in charge of strategy of this war must decide the objectives to be bombed. To fight anything but an all-out war for complete victory in the shortest possible time is merely to prolong human suffering all over the globe. And, further, how is it possible to fight a war that is 'Christian' and 'humane'? The very meanings implied in the words are at opposite poles."

Contrasting the military nature of Allied bombings in German territory with German raids in Allied territory announced by them in advance as "terror" raids on civilian populations, Mrs. Whitehouse stressed that she did not argue the good intentions of the ministers and other leaders who protest against the 'carnival of death' in which the United Nations are necessarily taking part.

"We are 100 per cent with them in wanting to see this war over quickly and to eliminate war for all people for all time," she added. "To achieve this mutual desire we must first have total victory—total defeat of the forces of oppression and aggression. To save suffering we must have it quickly."

New Appraisal of Sacajawea— Indian Woman Guide or Pilot?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Far West

A serious and probably controversial new appraisal of the historic place of Sacajawea, Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition on its journey of discovery up the Missouri River and to the Pacific Northwest, is made by C. S. Kingston, Professor of History at Eastern Washington College of Education, in the current issue of the Northwest Quarterly, published by the University of Washington.

Titling his study "The Evaluation of a Legend," Professor Kingston sets its undoubted intent with these words: "As one of the best known of famous Indian women, Sacajawea deserves a better fate than the spurious celebrity that has been lavished upon her as the 'real guide' of the Lewis and Clark expedition."

Use of the word "legend" and the phase "spurious place" will doubtless be contested by some other students of Northwest history, especially those whose findings have given the Indian woman such high place that monuments have been erected in her honor, poems and stories written to her glory.

Growth of Legend

"Pictures and statues showing the Indian woman pointing toward distant horizons, poems . . . pageants, school plays, stories, and radiocasts have all contributed during the past 50 years to the development of the legend," writes Professor Kingston.

"The legend" to which he objects is, obviously, that Sacajawea was important to the historic expedition as a guide. The writer of this sketch is complimentary to the Indian woman in all things except that, ". . . In the journals of Lewis and Clark, Gass, Ordway, and Whitehouse," he writes in a footnote, "she is spoken of as the 'Indian woman, squaw, interpreter's wife,' etc., over 100 times, while the Indian name occurs 15 times. The word 'guide' is never used to designate Sacajawea, although it is employed as a designation for Toby, the unnamed Nez Perce who accompanied them on their return along the Columbia, and for Yo-me-kollick and his companions. Clark used the word 'pilot' once—July 13, 1806."

As Professor Kingston sees it, "there should be no difficulty in arriving at the facts regarding the nature and value of Sacajawea's services. All the firsthand information is found in the eight volumes of the Lewis and Clark journals which contain the day-by-day records of the expedition."

Bases of Stories

No doubt this statement bases the Sacajawea stories in various school histories, to which Professor Kingston objects. For example, Byron Defenbach of Idaho, a careful historian, wrote in his Idaho textbook history, "The State We Live In," this version:

"She is often spoken of as the guide of the party, but with one exception her services were not particularly valuable. But for her help, when the party reached the home of her people (the Shoshones) it is possible the expedition might have failed. She is to be remembered more as a mascot than a guide. The party believed she brought them good luck."

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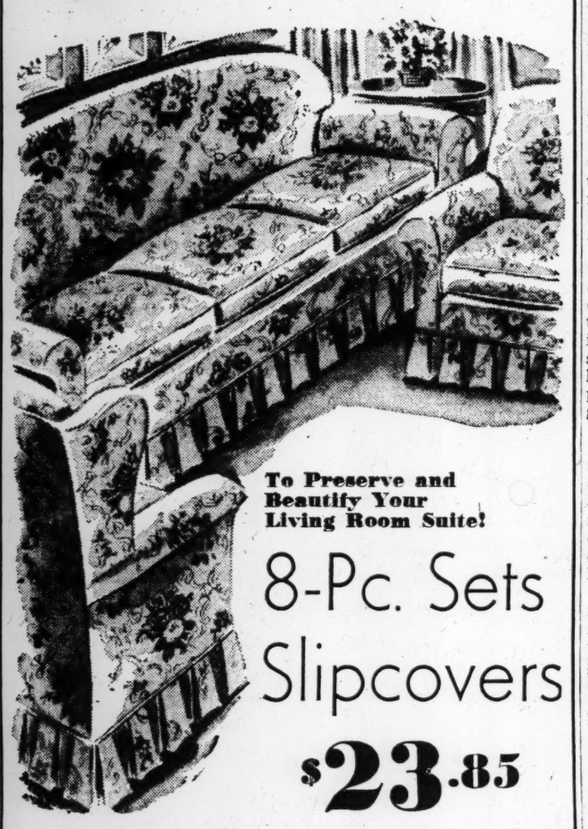
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The Home Forum

Love Outshines Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO GAIN complete freedom from fear is an achievement devoutly to be desired. Men of vision are gradually coming to realize that fear is no legitimate part of human thought. Some hope that the remedy for fear may be in legislative action. Fear of the future, fear of unemployment and depression, fear of sickness, they try to eliminate through social legislation, public works programs, and other expediencies. Many people consider these steps in the right direction and expect from them a measure of success. Others claim that fear is a component part of human consciousness and therefore impossible of eradication.

Christian Science has long been grappling successfully with the problem of fear. Ever since the discovery of this religion by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, it has unveiled fear as being at the root of most human ills, as the cause of most human misery. But it has not stopped there. It has also offered a remedy with which to combat fear, and by which fear can be eliminated from human consciousness and destroyed.

* * *

This remedy is not new. It was set forth by the Master, Christ Jesus, when he said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" (Luke 12:32); and also by the beloved disciple who said, "Perfect love casteth out fear" (I John 4:18). Love must be understood if one would cast out fear, and the freedom from fear which Christian Science brings, reveals that this religion has given the world the true understanding of divine Love.

As understood in Christian Science, Love is synonymous with God and coequal with Principle, Life, Truth, Spirit, Soul, Mind. Love gives freely and unreservedly all blessings to man, its expression, just as the sun pours forth its light in boundless measure. Man, then, expressing Love, reflects God's goodness, Principle's steadfastness, Life's vitality, Truth's eternality, Spirit's substantiality, Soul's beauty, the intelligence of perfect Mind. In the face of this exalted understanding of divine Love and the unlimited, spiritual sense of man which this Science gives, how can one fear? Indeed, what is there to fear?

* * *

To many people, the description of man as the reflection of God's qualities may be new. However, as we approach Love more closely, we see man in a clearer light. We begin to see him not as a corporeal personality, but as an incorporeal, individual identity, living and moving and having his being in divine Mind. In her definition of man on page 475 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect he must be so understood in Christian Science. Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique."

Placing the emphasis on the incorporeal nature of man, as it is understood in Christian Science, at once removes the fear that any bodily harm or accident can come to him. It takes away fear of sickness, and the fear being removed, sickness can obtain no foothold in his consciousness. Indeed, sickness is no longer regarded as a stubborn and uncontrollable entity, but is seen to be a mental condition, a false belief which can be eradicated through right thinking—through thinking, that is, in conformity with divine Truth and Love. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 454), "The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path, —the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens'."

* * *

Our beloved Way-shower, Christ Jesus, was the most fearless man that ever walked the earth. He was so conscious of God's all-presence and omnipotence that fear, or any seeming power apart from God, lost its reality. Fear was nonexistent to the Master. When, for instance, Jairus' daughter was believed dead, Jesus' comforting words to the father of the maiden were, "Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole" (Luke 8:50), and he restored the child alive to her parents. Again, when the disciples saw Jesus walking on the water and thought him to be a spirit, the Master reassured them with the loving greeting, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid" (Matthew 14:27).

The remedy for fear, then, is to gain a right understanding of God, divine Love, and of man in His likeness. A right understanding of God and man destroys fear, and holds high the hope of redemption for all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

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"PALMS AT SALTILLO": *A Water Color by Edward Hopper*

THE STATEMENT THAT "beauty is in the eye of the beholder" is a fitting text for this water color by Edward Hopper. For few artists of today have singled out such special subjects and made them intimately their own, repeating them again and again with subtle variations, as has Edward Hopper.

"Palms at Saltillo," painted on a recent trip to Mexico, proves that, no matter where Hopper goes, the same subject matter appeals to him. It may be that his eye is so trained that these are literally the only subjects he sees. Here is the beauty which seems to be his special province—the wide and simple horizontal composition, the roof-tops, the far reaches of the trees, the expanse of sky, the low eye-level horizon. One finds Hopper using these subjects in his paintings as far back as 1926, nearly twenty years ago, in the roof-tops of New York and especially of Washington Square, just as one finds his mansard-roofed houses repeated time and again.

One might suppose that he had exhausted the possibilities of such compositions; but one finds in his latest work, the outcome of his first trip to Mexico, many "sky-blue" or roof-top pictures. Some of these paintings were done from his hotel window in Saltillo. Here, of course, the artist could work with his characteristic patience, strict discipline, and great deliberateness, unmolested by passers-by and street urchins. But it is a rather interesting commentary on this Dean of American Painters that, of all the excitement of new and brilliant color, of strange people, dramatic mountains, and intense light, the beauty for Hopper lay not in the strangeness of new subjects, but in new aspects of the old familiar ones—the fascination of the tried and proven composition.

Mr. Hopper is today such an important figure in American painting that one sometimes forgets the years of discouragement and failure which lie behind him. A slow and painstaking worker, he is far less prolific than most water-colorists. But for years he persevered, though meeting with little success, until today his works are in many museums and private collections; and he has been one of the few American artists to have a large one-man retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

B. T.

A Katydid Serenade

WALTER SPIES, whom none has excelled as an interpreter of Balinese music, invited us one evening to hear his gamelan and see the dances which went with it. On a terrace near his house we sat for two hours behind some simple footlights in the grass and watched and listened to the exquisite performance. The music of that evening and the beauty of the bare-footed dancers on the lawn, enhanced by the full moon which rose behind the palms and lit up the fairylike scene, will remain as one of our lasting memories. . . .

To me personally, the concert which struck deepest was one which Mr. Theodore Meyers, a Swiss artist, arranged for us in his courtyard, in the twilight. It is known to him as the "insect concert," although of course it has its Balinese name. As we sat there over a cup of tea, one by one a dozen performers stole quietly in and sat down on the flagging. Each unwrapped a tiny little thing made of the hard outer coating of the mid-rib of a palm. It had a carefully made tongue to which was attached a short bit of twine with a handle tied to it. At a signal these little jewsharp-like instruments were raised to the mouth, and like the whispering voices of night insects, the music began. The performers jerked the little sticks that made the tongues of the instruments vibrate, and the sounding board was the cavity of the mouth. Without notes of any sort, with every appearance of improvising, they played half a dozen "selections," then bowed and disappeared as silently as they had come. If a dozen katydids had come to serenade me in a dream the effect would have been, I imagine, something like what we heard that evening.—From "Garden Islands of the Great East," by DAVID FAIRCHILD. (New York: Scribner.)

O Amor vence o mêdo

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

LIBERTAR-SE completamente do mêdo é um desígnio altamente desejavel. Os homens de visão estão aos poucos chegando à conclusão de que o mêdo não é parte legitima do pensamento humano. Esperam alguns solucioná-lo por meio de medidas legislativas. Tentam êles eliminar a inquietação pelo porvir, o receio do desemprêgo e da depressão, o temor da enfermidade, por meio de leis sociais, de programas de obras públicas e outras medidas semelhantes. Muitos julgam bôa essa orientação e esperam dela resultado satisfatório. Outros consideram o mêdo como parte componente da consciência humana e como tal impossivel de ser erradicado.

A Ciência Cristã vem, desde muito tempo, enfrentando com sucesso o problema do mêdo. Desde a descoberta desta religião, em 1866, por Mary Baker Eddy, tem sido o mêdo apontado como a raiz de muitos dos males humanos e a causa de muitas de suas misérias. A Ciência Cristã, entretanto, não se limitou a essa revelação, fornecendo tambem os meios para se combater o mêdo, para eliminá-lo da consciência humana e destruí-lo.

* * *

O remédio não é novo. Foi estabelecido pelo Mestre, Cristo Jesús, quando disse: "Não temais, ó pequeno rebanho, porque a vosso Pai agradou dar-vos o reino" (Lucas 12:32) e tambem quando enunciou o discípulo amado: "A perfeita caridade lança fora o temor" (I S. João 4:18). Para se estirpar o mêdo é preciso que o Amor seja compreendido, e a libertação do mêdo que a Ciência Cristã nos traz prova ter esta religião dado ao mundo a verdadeira compreensão do Amor divino.

Segundo a Ciência Cristã, é o Amor sinônimo de Deus, e o mesmo que Princípio, Vida, Verdade, Espírito, Alma e Mente. O Amor dá ao homem, sua expressão, livremente e sem reserva, todas as bençãos, da mesma maneira que o sol derrama sua luz sem limites. O homem, portanto, exprimindo Amor, reflete a bondade de Deus, a estabilidade do Princípio, a vitalidade da Vida, a eternidade da Verdade, a substancialidade do Espírito, a beleza da Alma e a inteligência da Mente perfeita. Em face desta elevada concepção que nos dá a Ciência do Amor divino e do ilimitado senso espiritual do homem, como pode haver temor? Afinal, o que há para se temer?

* * *

Para muitos, a descrição do homem como reflexo das qualidades de Deus, será talvez uma concepção inteiramente nova. Contudo, à medida que nos aproximamos mais do Amor, temos uma idéia mais clara do homem. Começamos a vê-lo, não mais como uma personalidade física, porem como entidade individual incorpórea, vivendo, movendo e tendo o seu ser na Mente divina. Em sua definição do homem, à pg. 475 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), escreve Mrs. Eddy: "O homem é espiritual e perfeito; e porque êle é espiritual e perfeito, deve ser assim compreendido pela Ciência Cristã. Homem é idéia, a imagem do Amor; êle não é físico."

Acentuando-se a natureza incorpórea do homem, tal como é compreendida pela Ciência Cristã, elimina-se imediatamente o receio de que um mal ou acidente possa sobrevir ao corpo. Faz desaparecer o temor de enfermidade, e uma vez o temor removido, não encontra a enfermidade guarida em sua consciência. Certamente, a enfermidade não é mais considerada como entidade obstinada e irresistível, porém, como um estado mental, uma falsa crença que pode ser corrigida por meio de um pensar correto—por meio do pensamento, isto é, de conformidade com a Verdade e com o Amor divino. Escreve Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pg. 454): "A compreensão, mesmo em certo grau, do Todo-poder divino destroe o temor e faz seguir o verdadeiro caminho— o que leva à casa não construida por mãos 'eterna nos ceus'".

* * *

O nosso querido Guia, Cristo Jesús, foi o mais destemido dos homens que jamais andou sôbre a terra. Tinha sempre tanta consciência da toda-a-presença e onipotência de Deus, que o temor, ou qualquer outro poder que não o de Deus, perdia sua realidade. Para o Mestre o mêdo não existia. Quando, por exemplo, a filha de Jairo foi suposta morta, as palavras confortadoras de Jesús ao pai da donzela foram: "Não temas; crê somente, e será salva" (Lucas 8:50), e restituio-a viva à seus pais. Assim tambem, quando os discípulos viram Jesús caminhando sôbre as aguas, tomando-o por um espirito, o Mestre os animou com esta carinhosa saudação: "Tende bom ânimo, sou eu, não tenhais mêdo" (Mateus 14:27).

O remédio para o mêdo está, portanto, em se adquirir a compreensão correta de Deus, o Amor divino, e do homem em Sua semelhança. Uma compreensão correta de Deus e do homem destroe o mêdo, e mantem elevada a esperança de redenção para toda a humanidade.

Letter From the Tropics

The crackle of the fire fades, the click of sleet on pane;
Out of the rustling pages comes the distant roar
Of coral-white surf on sunlit white coral beach,
The thrash of trade wind in the wild palm along the shore.

Noon in the Antilles: the vanilla-smelling wind
Blows warm with oleander toward the Spanish Main;
The jewel-eyed lizard scuttles under dark liana leaf
And contemplates sun-shimmer from his green domain.

Bronze-gold, the palm nuts ripen in a glare of light,
White sea birds flash above an indigo and lapis tide:
But here the clock strikes four, a coal falls in the grate;
The letter folded, winter dusk descends outside.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Where the Trails Are Many

MARDY LIVES ON one side of the hills, I on the other. Almost every Saturday we ride into the hills, where we meet and combine business with pleasure by looking up my heifers and having a picnic.

One Friday, I had to ride into the hills to bring home two heifers; and, while I was there, I saw all the others and went home feeling smug because it was one of the rare times when I knew exactly where every one of my animals was. They were back at the head of the canyon, where there was water and good grass; and I thought they'd be satisfied to stay there for days.

Usually, on Friday, I ride to town for the mail. There I see Mardy on her way home from school, and we arrange a meeting-place for the next day. But, because I had gone after those heifers, I hadn't seen her, so I wasn't sure about where we should meet. On Saturday morning, I remembered that the last time I had seen her she had said something about going to the blacksmith, so I thought perhaps she'd go there this day and afterwards come to lunch with me. In case she didn't go to the blacksmith, I reasoned, she would probably keep on riding through the hills until she met me. That being the case, I decided not to start riding in the morning, but wait and see if she appeared with a newly shod horse.

* * *

I found a dozen tasks to keep me busy, and suddenly it wasn't morning any longer and I was hungry for lunch. After I had eaten, I began to wonder why Mardy hadn't come along. Evidently she hadn't gone to the blacksmith, after all; quite likely, she was eating sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs by a spring in the hills, and I wished I had gone into the hills, after all.

But it wasn't too late. As I saddled Timothy, I wondered which trail to take. I decided that Mardy was probably riding the most direct way to our ranch, through a wide canyon, up a hillside, through a smaller draw, coming along a hill near the eastern border of our land. But maybe she hadn't. She may have reasoned that I would be looking for my heifers, thinking that, where they were, there I'd be. Therefore, perhaps I had better ride straight up our ridge to the land at the head of the canyon, where I had last seen the heifers. That would be a good way to go because, from the ridge, I could look in several different directions and possibly see her if she were coming some other way.

* * *

As I rode up the first slope, I had a pleasant feeling of excitement. This was like a game of hide-and-seek. Doubtless, somewhere back here, Mardy was riding old Snort, and looking for me; and we'd have a good laugh when eventually we trailed each other down.

Now my horse Timothy knows that, when we ride the hill-trails, we are usually looking for heifers or horses, so he keeps his eyes open and his ears alert. When he sees anything moving, he stops and stands rigid, watching intently; then I know there is something to be seen. Sometimes it isn't what I am looking for, but a deer or a coyote instead. Both Timothy and I like to watch these untamed ones who live in the hills.

There is another thing Timothy dearly loves to do. That is to stand on the crest of a hill and gaze at objects far away. Sometimes he seems to be looking at something seen only with his inner eye, something so altogether wonderful and beautiful that he is utterly transfixed. Then he will sigh, as if it is almost too lovely to be borne. This day he was allowed to stand and stare as much as he liked; for, from every high place, I looked around, thinking I might catch sight of one buckskin horse and rider.

* * *

It was fun to be looking for a horse and rider in these hills instead of heifers, who are sometimes in the brush and hard to find. Timothy thought he had spotted what we were after, when he saw our own horses pasturing on a slope; and he was all for driving them home. It excites him to run fleet-footed after the horses; he thinks it much more fun than chasing cows.

Every time I stopped to look for Mardy, I took in an enormous lot of scenery. It was so clear a day that we could see the far mountain ranges, some of them light blue, almost like the sky, some misty gray. From one hill we looked down on a hawk hovering over a canyon; his wings were spread wide and he seemed to be quite motionless, as if the air were solid stuff that held him up just where he wished to be. It isn't always that we look down on birds; somehow it is a pleasurable thing to do.

It was a day to be in the hills, because, even if it were midwinter, the air was soft and warm, and the new grass made me feel that spring was here. I didn't want to start home, when the shadows pointed out that it was growing late. I had made a big circle and was riding home by way of the old homestead trail. I had seen the grazing cattle where they had been yesterday; I hadn't ridden among them to see that they were all there, because I knew they were. I supposed Mardy and I must have missed each other, because she had ridden around one side of a hill and I another. It could easily happen here, where my cows and horses have made so many trails.

* * *

When I was half-way down the last slope, a commotion arose from a field beneath me. A neighbor had started his tractor, and its sudden sputtering and roaring surprised my horse and me—and did something else. I saw startled action in the bushes at the foot of a hill. Five heifers jumped out of the brush, raced across a plowed field, headed down the road toward home.

I stared at them. They were mine, and I hadn't even known they needed to be looked for. I began to laugh. Often I had gone into the hills, hunting heifers, and found Mardy. This was the first time I had gone looking for Mardy and found heifers instead.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Sanctuary

THE HOUR FOLLOWING supper is a merry one at our house. The children are in high spirits. Why not? There's still an hour till bedtime. No one has settled down for the evening. Dad may be inveigled into playing a game of checkers or Slap-Jack. Big Sister can be coaxed to play nursery rhymes on the piano or perhaps to read aloud a Johnny Chuck story. No one minds interruptions to be told something of intense interest that occurred during the day—such as small Sue-who-lives-up-the-road having "caught it" for putting her father's best hat on her snowman, or the third grade teacher being reported to have put a ruler down Jerry Snow's back because he didn't sit up straight.

Aunt Bertha, upstairs, shuts her door and turns on her favorite radio program, a muffled subdued version penetrating below. Ruth, our war bride, having given up hope of getting any more mail today, looks over the headlines and calls out items of interest. The telephone rings, young Jack, the Beau Brummel of the family, shuts himself as much as possible into the coat-closet while he makes a most important date. Heart-warming, happy family life.

I have a book that I have been longing to read and so I slip away to the attic, Anje, our wire-haired terrier, pattering along at my heels. There's a little air-tight stove up there, from which a stick or two soon sends out a cozy warmth. The old trunks have been pushed under the eaves. Comfortable chairs, an old-fashioned desk (the kind with plenty of cubby-holes—not one of these modern flat-top affairs that call for exemplary neatness), a table with a pile of carefully-saved magazines awaiting the illusive day when I shall have time to "catch up"—all these bid me welcome.

A thriving ball of English ivy hangs in the big window between the ruffled curtains—ivy picked during our last vacation on Cape Cod. A happy memory and a lure to anticipate the yearly thrill of the first sight and smell of the ocean, though it be many months away. This time of year we must content ourselves with the view from our windows of lake and hills, seen through the swelling buds of the cut-leaf maple just outside—Lake Wenakeening, once rimmed by the village of Chief Wenakeening and his braves. But tonight all is dark; a soft spring rain drums gently on the roof. The fire crackles. Anje, curled on her cushion beside it, gives a big comfortable sigh. I open my book and give a big, comfortable sigh, too.

K. D.

Wood Scene

The rain is like spun glass. Here all the world
Seems gray or silver—naked trees, dark gray,
A mousy sky, dun ground and, just unfurled,
The dove-soft pussywillows glazed by spray
Of wind-blown rain. Here nature, moved to art,
Has etched a steel engraving, and the scene
Should be all gray in every part.
But under trees, frost-white and silver-green,
Narcissi, like a sudden after-thought,
Stand ghostly-pale and slim and deftly wrought.

LOIS KINGSLEY PELTON

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American Battleship Smashes Japanese Air Assault in Marianas

Sickness Insurance Poll Shows Much Opposition

With the knowledge of new taxes the measure would necessarily involve, the survey reports only 16 per cent of those interviewed favored the bill—Investigation covered most of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—A comparatively small percentage of the American public favors compulsory sickness insurance, according to a survey made public here today by the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service.

The Committee announced that of those reached by the survey who had heard of the plan, which is embodied in a bill now before Congress, 42 per cent disapproved and 32 per cent approved. When the 32 per cent approving were asked if they would still approve if the plan meant increasing the Social Security taxes on workers to 6 per cent, 16 per cent said yes, they would still approve, and 11 said no, they would disapprove. Five per cent didn't know.

On this basis, the survey reported only 16 per cent of those interviewed favored the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for compulsory sickness insurance with the knowledge of the new taxes the measure would necessarily involve.

Comprehensive Study

The survey was pronounced by the National Physicians' Committee "the most comprehensive study of people's opinion on medical care that was ever undertaken in the United States." It was made for the Committee by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N. J. Its results were released today at the 1944 Conference on the Extension of Medical Care held by the Committee.

The investigation was made in the east, midwest, south, and far west, among upper, middle, and lower income groups, covered farm and city residents, took in small and large families, extended to union and nonunion members, and was divided between men, and women. Three months were spent on it.

Many other questions relating to the payments for medical care were placed before the public in the survey.

"A large majority of the people believe that some form of insurance—a method of prepayment of medical-care cost for unusual or prolonged sickness—could and should be provided," the Physicians' Committee commented.

"The American people are Social Security conscious," continued the Committee's statement. "The public—including the predominant majority of the medical profession—approves of and desires the maximum of Social Security consistent with personal freedom. This approval ends at the point where private enterprise is threatened or personal initiative is placed in jeopardy.

Federally Controlled

"There is a movement on foot to foist on the American people, under the guise of Social Security, a system of Federally controlled medical care.

"This proposed system of political medicine is strictly totalitarian in concept. It ignores and runs counter to the basic principles that have placed American medicine in a position of unquestioned leadership; that have given to the American people the most effective and the most widely distributed medical care available anywhere at any time.

"The proposals include a plan to tax all employers for Social Security 6 per cent of the earnings of all workers (up to $3,000 per year); pay-roll deductions of 6 per cent from the income of all employees (up to $3,000 per year); and for the establishment of a fund of more than $3,000,000,000 per year—out of which is to be paid medical care and hospitalization costs for all beneficiaries of the Social Security Act and for all of their dependents.

"This Survey of Opinion on Medical Care conclusively demonstrates that the people do not understand these issues; that, when they do understand, an overwhelming majority are unqualifiedly opposed to the proposals; but, they sense the need for an extension of facilities designed to aid in meeting the costs of unusual or prolonged illness."

School Heads Study Problem Of Rising Child Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

What, if anything, the schools of the nation can do to check juvenile delinquency, is discussed in a new pamphlet just issued by the United States Department of Education.

After querying 65 school superintendents in 29 states, the Department has, in "Juvenile Delinquency and the Schools in Wartime," thrown new light on the roll of the schools in this field.

More than half of these school officials reported an increase in delinquency which alarmed them because they believed it went far beyond what could be accounted for by merely having more children in their communities. This alarm was not universal, however, for 13 educators reported that there was no increase in their towns. Eight reported a degree of increase only proportionate to the increase in child-population; and seven others said the increase they observed, while slight, included trends pointing in the direction of more serious conditions.

From this representative cross-section of school masters, the Department of Education learned that truancy is the first indication of delinquency, and that the extent of school truancy in a city is an accurate indicator of its delinquency problem. Truancy heads the list of offenses committed by juvenile delinquents. Petty larceny is a close second, and, in the case of girls, sex offenses come next. After that, according to the pamphlet, we have general incorrigibility, breaking and entering, running away from home, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, drinking, and injury to persons.

The school superintendents agree unanimously that the chief cause of all this is lack of parental supervision. Said one man: "Mothers are working, children are being neglected." Another reported: "It is difficult for visiting teachers to reach parents. Many of them—both parents—are employed. They seem to have less time and energy for dealing with the problems their children are presenting.

The report from one city which has been only slightly affected by the war, yet in which there was a 13 per cent increase in delinquency, said, in part: "Factors contributing to this situation are the employment of both parents, with no responsible person in charge of children."

30 Defendants in U. S. Seen As Laval and Quisling Types

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Justice Department has likened to Norway's Quisling and France's Laval the 30 defendents who will face trial here soon on charges of conspiring to establish a Nazi form of government in this country.

A bill of particulars, filed in Federal district court in answer to various questions raised by the defendants, said:

"After the Nazi conspirators planted the seed of their world-wide revolution in other countries, they planned to convert natives of each country to their movement, and use these natives as leaders. . . .

"The conspirator Hitler did find these men, among others: In Austria, Arthur Seyss-Inquart; in Czechoslovakia, Konrad Henlein; in Norway, Vidkun Quisling; in France, Pierre Laval; in England, Oswald Mosley; in Holland, A. A. Mussert; in the Union of South Africa, Henry H. Beamish; in Canada, Adrien Arcand; and in the United States of America, the defendants herein."

The bill of particulars, tracing the history of the Nazi Party, was filed by O. John Rogge and Joseph W. Burns, special assistants to Attorney Genegal Francis Biddle.

The defendants, the bill said, spread propaganda over the United States, seeking to undermine the faith of the people in their leaders, to cause unrest and lack of faith in democracy among the members of the armed forces, and to promote class and sectional strife to the end that "when the proper disintegration had been accomplished, selected persons in strategic positions would then, acting together, be able to seize power."

The defendants include two women, Elizabeth Dilling and Lois de Lafayette Washburn, both of Chicago.

Among the 28 men defendants are Joseph E. McWilliams, New York and Chicago; George E. Deatherage, St. Albans, W. Va.; William Dudley Pelley, Noblesville, Ind.; Lawrence Dennis, New York; and George Sylvester Viereck, long-time pro-German propagandist.

Curran Bars Acceptance As G. O. P. Club Head

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State, declined yesterday to accept renomination as President of the National Republican Club for another year.

Mr. Curran said in a statement after a committee tendered him renomination that his duties at Albany and as chairman of the New York Republican County Committee and as leader of the 10th Assembly District precluded his acceptance.

Preface to American Drive Into Burma

Associated Press

Generals Stilwell and Merrill Map War Plans

Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill of Hopkinton, Mass. (right), leader of an all-American drive into Burma, is shown conferring with his chief, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. This picture was made in the middle of last year, and General Stilwell and General Merrill very well may have been discussing the campaign now under way. General Merrill was born in Hopkinton and grew up in Amesbury, Mass. Mrs. Merrill, who is living at Franconia Notch, N. H., with her two sons, told an Associated Press reporter how her husband tried five times to enter West Point, only to be disqualified on each occasion by a minor physical ailment. He made it on the sixth time. General Merrill ran away and joined the Army Engineers after he was informed he could not go to West Point from civilian life. "He was sent to Panama and finally worked his way up to a sergeantcy," Mrs. Merrill said. "Four more times he tried to get into the Military Academy at West Point and each time was rejected. Finally, on the sixth time, he made it."

Partisans Aid Strikes in Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very possibly, the strike movement which has engulfed Northern Italy during the past few days, causing the German occupants and their Fascist collaborators much concern and jeopardizing German war production in the industrial plants of Piedmont and Lombardy, would not have been possible on such a large scale without the powerful support given the industrial workers by the numerous Patrisan corps now operating in many parts of German-occupied Italy.

It has become increasingly manifest that the entire north and central Italian area contains centers of active and well-organized resistance which have withstood all onslaughts by German troops and units of the Fascist Republican National Guard.

These resistance centers can be found along almost the whole southern slope of the Alps and in the Apennines.

The situation appears to be particularly critical in Piedmont. There are no indications that the Wehrmacht has been able to liquidate the partisan detachments entrenched in the valleys and on the heights near Cuneo.

Similar conditions exist in the region west of Pinerolo, in the Susa Valley and in the plains near Turin. Although the German military and the Fascist police have succeeded in clinging to the mountain town of Aosta, the famous Aosta Valley itself is more or less under the control of strong guerrilla units watching the ancient road from Ivrea to Aosta and between Aosta and the French frontier from the slopes of the towering mountain ranges enclosing the Dora Baltea River.

Fighting in Progress

The only sign of—at least temporary—German control was the crossing of the Little St. Bernard Pass by some German units several months ago.

Clashes have been reported north of the industrial town of Biella, where continuous fighting is in progress, at the foot of Monte Rosa and in the Ossola Valley.

Compared with the strong concentrations of partisan corps in the valleys of Piedmont, guerrilla activities in the triangle bounded by Milan, Sesto, Calende and Como are much less impressive, although partisan units have been active near Varese.

Various detachments, some of them rather strong, have succeeded in fanning out in the Brianza region, east of Lake Como, and near Bergamo. Another stronghold of active partisan groups is in the region east of Trento, across the Asiago Plateau, stretching over the Venetian plains. The same can be said in regard to conditions around Gorizia, near the Yugoslav frontier. Resistance centers in the Apennines stretch along the Turin-Genoa highway.

Other partisan units have been reported south of Piacenza, near Alessandria, in the Forli region near Bologna, in the small Republic of San Marino, and on the southern slopes near Florence, Prato and Siena.

Exodus From Cities

Undoubtedly, the activites of the various partisan groups in Northern Italy have been facilitated by the confusion caused by the migration from the cities into the countryside where villages and hamlets are filled to overflowing. Reports from Northern Italy indicate that every day at sunset a flood of people bursts forth from the towns, by railway, trolley, bus and bicycle and on foot. All this prevents the authorities from exercising close control.

Although the partisans are operating independently of the civilian population, the editorials of the Fascist press show that all classes of the population are supporting them, with some industrialists giving financial support. In addition, there is every reason to believe that the lower clergy plays a very important role in the organization of partisan activities.

To all appearance, contact has been established between Italian and Yugoslav guerrilla groups in Istria and between the Italian and French "maquis" in Piedmont and Savoy. The latter link is of particular importance as it offers a chance to escape to France to many anti-Fascists in hiding somewhere in the Apennines and the Julian Alps. The Gestapo reportedly is doing everything in its power to put an end to this "underground emigration."

Although many of the guerrilla fighters are former soldiers, all classes are presented among the partisans. There are numerous workers, students and intellectuals. The leader of the Ossola Valley partisans, for instance, who fell in a recent encounter with the police between Domodossola and Stresa was a Milan architect.

Lombardy Strike End Sought by Fascists

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, March 8 (AP)—German military and Fascist provincial chiefs were making a last-ditch effort to end the workers' strike in Lombardy before the Nazi-fixed deadline today.

General Zimmermann, Nazi military commander, and Fascist Provincial Chief Pietro Parini met with a Milan workers' committee in a conference aimed at ending the walkout. The Wehrmacht threatens to intervene with the severest measures against the population of Lombardy if the strike continues past the deadline.

Diplomat Says Drop Diplomats on Peace

PORTLAND, Ore., March 8 (AP)—Carl J. Hambro, exiled President of the Norwegian Parliament, who called himself a "diplomat and politician," urged yesterday that diplomats and politicians be barred from the peace table.

"When diplomats and politicians have met on peace or any other subject, they have mostly arrived at disagreement and tension," he told an institute on post-war planning for permanent peace.

Mr. Hambro advocated that peace be drawn up on social and economic rather than military terms. This, he added, can best be done by practical persons who understands every-day problems.

Theaters Donate $47,196

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Sixty-five legitimate theaters in the United States collected $47,196.95 for the 1944 March of Dimes, the National Legitimate Theater Committee for the Drive announced yesterday.

Labor Men Say Propaganda Fed to Servicemen Overseas

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations jointly told the War Department yesterday they believe antilabor propaganda is being fed to servicemen overseas from a variety of sources and asked co-operation in combatting it.

Representatives of the two organizations expressed this view in a conference with Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, Maj. A. H. Raskin, and James Mitchell, a Department of Labor consultant.

Several of the labor conferees agreed afterward that the meeting "was friendly" and that the discussion "cleared the atmosphere." They did not agree entirely, however, on the responsibility for the kind of information which they said is reaching servicemen.

One person emphasized that the union officials were not lodging a complaint or a protest against the Army, but were merely seeking to enlist its co-operation in combatting conditions which may have adverse effects on morale, not only at the front but at home.

Another labor man, also desiring to remain anonymous, was less willing to exonerate the Army of responsibility for what he termed the "misinformation" reaching the soldiers.

A third conferee said the meeting merely explored these points:

Are the armed forces misinformed about the war production program and labor's part in it? If so, does the War Department have some responsibility and what are the methods of dealing with the problem?

He said the discussion showed there was some doubt in the Department about the alleged misinformation or degree of it. As to the responsibility, he said the Army spokesmen were plainly anxious that the servicemen be truthfully informed. Nothing was agreed upon as to methods.

The C. I. O. was represented by Len de Caux, C. I. O. news editor; R. J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers; Milton Murray, American Newspaper Guild; Samuel Wolchak, Retail and Department Store Workers, and Irving Abramson. The A. F. of L. spokesmen were Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and Philip Pearl, publicity representative.

Praise for Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt praised the Coast Guard today for what he termed a magnificent job in protecting American ports, and said it ought to get due credit.

He said at a press-radio conference that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had given him a report on two years of operation by the Coast Guard which emphasized the task of providing adequate security for American ports.

Presenting what he termed a summary of the report, Mr. Roosevelt said that in the two years there had not been a single important disaster in the ports, harbors, vessels, and 21,000 miles of the vast areas under Coast Guard jurisdiction.

Sabotage could do the most damage in the ports, he said, adding that the blowing up of a munition ship in New York harbor could inflict as great damage as destruction of an airfield in a war theater.

Reich Raids New Phase In Air Warfare

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February, 1944, marked the beginning of a new phase in the air war.

Anglo-American planes in unsurpassed numbers closed in on Germany from both south and west.

The Russian raid on Helsingfors, said to have been carried out by 600 bombers, served as a reminder to the Luftwaffe that in the near future it would have to defend the Eastern skyways, too.

Even more important than the firm establishment of two aerial fronts and the threat of a third to come have been the combat and bombing successes of the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces.

Heavy Plane Losses

Bombing damage and destruction of German planes have been reaching record heights. Between Feb. 19 and 25 the Luftwaffe lost 608 fighters in daylight defense. Night fighters lost in the same period must be estimated conservatively at 120. Not counting heavy losses at the Russian front, German air strength was reduced by more than 1,000 planes in February.

Concentrating their assaults on aircraft assembly and component factories, on motor and ball-bearing plants, the Allied air forces destroyed, according to reconnaissance photos, well over 25 per cent of the Reich's aircraft industry.

This estimate of the British Air Ministry was confirmed by the preliminary report of the German Minister for Production, Prof. Albert Speer, who informed Hitler that plane production for the next months would fall short of the original goal by one third.

Waning Production

On the heels of the Speer report came a survey made by the "Office of the Luftzeugmeister-General," which, according to a broadcast by a clandestine radio station, were:

A total of 4,500 fighter planes were scheduled to be produced during the next four months.

Provided that repair work proceeds according to plan and no new damage is inflicted on factories, production of 3,000 fighter planes can be guaranteed.

In other words, 750 fighter planes a month will be available for replacement of machines lost either in combat or through wear and tear and accidents.

This is exactly half of the Luftwaffe's actual requirements. For, according to the same source, total monthly loss in fighters reached the 1,500 mark in both of the last two months.

Compromise Course

Indications are that Germany is going to choose a compromise course along the following lines:

1. Fighter strength is to be concentrated inside Germany.

2. It is to be employed only if vital objects are attacked. Mere demonstrations like the recent Berlin visit of American Lightnings, are not to be contested seriously.

3. Targets outside the Reich territory are to be left to protection by ground defenses.

4. Aircraft industry is to be decentralized to the highest possible degree and moved away from cities to small towns and even villages.

5. Home-front morale must be kept up by every conceivable means in order to support the main thesis of German propaganda that Allied bombing is a sheer waste of manpower and matériel.

Numerous Enemy Attacks Fail to Reach Objective

Eyewitness account of long night of aerial warfare—U. S. battlewagon crew shows co-ordinated teamwork in fighting off torpedoes and bombs 1,300 miles from Yokohama.

A graphic glimpse of scenes on board a United States battleship under attack by Japanese airmen as the squadron sailed on for the raid on the Marianas is given by Mr. Beaufort who accompanied the expedition.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP OFF THE MARIANAS, Feb. 22. Delayed.—The Japanese have just given us one of the longest night aerial attacks of the war. From last evening until 9:30 this morning, their planes were hunting us.

But our task force of carriers, battlewagons, and other warships fought their way without loss within carrier-plane range of Saipan to make a scheduled Washington's-birthday raid.

We are now about 1,300 miles from Yokohama. No task force of this size has ever approached so close to Japan. The Doolittle raid on Japan in April, 1942 and the Marcus raid last September were the only raids that ever penetrated farther. We are 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and nearly a fifth of the way round the world from California.

We took Truk by surprise, but enemy planes spotted us travelling westward yesterday afternoon. It was not long after evening "general quarters" that we were finding the "bogeys."

"Bogey" is air slang for unfriendly planes. I went out on the bridge. The telephone talker was getting the range and bearing over his earphones.

Even the stars seemed faint upon the moonless water. From below came the whine of gun mounts turning and all the sharp metal noises that go with the business of guns.

Ready for Action

All over the ship hundreds of men were standing by ready for their individual jobs—ammunition passers, gun pointers, captain and his officers on the bridge, automatic weapons, men, engineers, and lookouts high up on the wind-buffeted superstructure. All over the ship there was a consciousness of waiting.

All at once a foliage of silent tracers went up from another ship. They were white at first, then pink. They sprayed the darkness but there was not a plane visible.

And then the air burst into flames and the flames floated onto the water a few thousand feet astern of us. The ship's crew cheered and returned to waiting. Yellow fire spread on the water as gasoline and fabric burned rapidly.

Shortly after midnight this battleship's antiaircraft batteries went into action. There was a terrific racket as the five-inch guns stabbed the darkness with white flashes, sending up a barrage of explosives.

Not even the cotton in our ears absorbed entirely the deafening crack of the ack-ack. Seconds or minutes after the firing began another burst of flame broke out in the water a few hundred feet away.

Japanese Attack

The Japanese sent only 18 planes after us but these managed to make 28 attacks during the night. Our captain divided the attacks into four phases—three night and one daylight—the latter came early in the morning. From the way they attacked the Japanese fliers seemed inexperienced. Only at first did they launch a co-ordinated approach. After that they came in singly or by twos, trying to sneak in low and find an angle where we were off guard.

It looked like a scrub team sent out by the desperate Japanese to make some account of themselves after the hammering they had been taking ever since the Marshalls.

They found no opening. The task-group Commander, ordering a series of sharp turns, turned and twisted the whole force into positions which put the enemy at a disadvantage.

As an example of how our new ships can defend themselves against night plane attacks the engagement proved 100 per cent in favor of the ships. Night firing of this kind requires extraordinary teamwork.

At times the attackers found themselves in an avenue of cross fire, stretching several hundred yards as ship after ship opened up.

One Plane Gets Close

About nine in the morning an enemy plane managed to penetrate right into our formation without being knocked down. His plane in flames, the pilot attempted to make a crash-landing on the deck of a carrier. It was a tense moment as the pilot tried desperately to lift the plane the few necessary feet and cut in perhaps 50 yards. But he toppled into the water. And so ended the 11-hour ship-plane battle.

In the morning, Rear Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, task-force commander, sent a congratulatory message. Admiral Mitscher's fighters took up patrolling after daybreak and have shot down several Japanese bombers.

The gunnery officer aboard this battleship described the defense as the most successful antiaircraft action this ship has had. Not a plane that came within our shooting range, he explained, was ever able to take careful aim at anything, though several dropped bombs and torpedoes.

First Demand for Wage Cut Comes Before Labor Board

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The National War Labor Board finds itself in charge of two-way traffic today with an application for pay decreases on its desk as pressure for higher wages continues to mount.

The stabilization program requires approval of decreases as well as of increases but there has been no demand of consequence among employers for decreases and hence no policy has been formulated.

The competition for manpower is still so keen that nearly 75 per cent of the pay increase requests come from employers acting on their own behalf.,

The request for a decrease comes from the L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriter Company. It involves only 40 employees and apparently does not indicate a trend, but the indicative of the Board's future attitude if such a trend develops.

Labor members of the Board oppose the decrease, the industry members are supporting it, and the balance of power now lies with the public members.

The company wants to taper the bonuses, or commissions, paid to service supervisors. It contends that the wartime changes in the nature of the business are such that the bonuses have increased without a comparable increase in the work load. The condition was described as a "maladjustment in reverse," with the pay increase far in excess of the 15 per cent allowed by the Board as a cost-of-living allowance.

A NWLB six-man panel begins hearings today on the wage dispute in basic steel—the outstanding pay raise case before the Board and the issue on which the "Little Steel formula may stand or fall.

Consideration of the merits of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steelworkers' demands may not begin for another week, as today's hearings was called for procedural purposes. Procedure, however, raises the prime question whether the panel may consider the union's demand for a 17-cents-an-hour increase in view of the fact that this sum is admittedly beyond the bounds of existing wage policy.

Wyoming Boy and New York Girl Win Natural Science Scholarship Awards

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Charles Amber Davidson, of Fort Bridger, Wyo., and Miss Anne Hagopian, of New York City, were awarded $2,400 natural-science scholarships March 7 at the conclusion of the third annual nation-wide talent search sponsored by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Eight other teen-age natural science students were awarded four-year scholarships worth $400 each. Three were given $200 scholarships and 25 were granted one-year scholarships of $100 each.

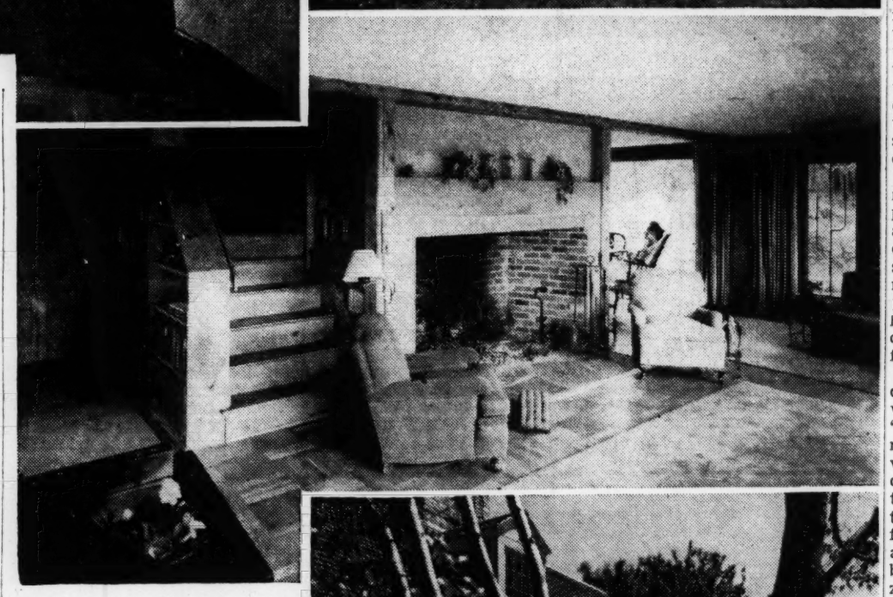
Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared in an address at the awards banquet, "We are still far short of the number of high-grade scientists and engineers which our country urgently needs both in war and peace."

Many natural scientists will be needed, he said, in the reconstruction and reconversion after the war as well as scientific talent to equip speedily a great army "with superior weapons if the political arrangements for maintaining world peace should again fail."

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory and Chairman of the Board of Judges, presented the awards.

Selected as alternates for the $2,400 grand award winners were Robert Harry Kraichnan, Elkins Park, Pa., for the boy, and Miss Mary Ruth Bond, Milton, N. Y., for the girl.

Judges, besides Dr. Shapley, were Dr. Harold A. Edgerton, Director of Occupational Opportunities Service of Ohio State University, and Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, Washington psychologist.



Staff Photographer; Haskell

Postwar housing . . . modern or traditional? That's the question the would-be home owners are trying to answer for themselves these days. Above is the way two families answered just before the war began. Upper left is the living room of the modernistic home of Saville R. Davis in Lincoln, Mass., with its full-wall windows and parquet floors. Upper right is exterior view of Davis house, and center is another view of living room, looking toward the dining room. Staircase with built-in bookcases as balustrades gives library effect to front hallway. Lower is traditional Cape Cod home of Dwight H. Thomas in North Attleboro, Mass. Both homes have their distinctive touches. Which type will be your choice?

Let Your Dreams Take Shape For That Postwar Home

Postwar Homes—No. 1

This is the first of a series of four articles to be run on alternate Wednesdays on what to expect of postwar houses.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Planning your postwar house will be no problem if you can read of spectacular innovations to come in building and not lose your grasp on practical values . . . if you can differentiate between postwar gadgets and utilitarian equipment . . . if you can wait for prices to come down and not rush blindly into inflated markets immediately following the war.

Along with official promises of great strides in many aspects of home building, the prognosticators have tactfully avoided at least two points falling within their range of what might be expected of the postwar house. No one has mentioned that the house might grow wings and fly from one site to another. No one has said that the home of tomorrow, with no help from the owner, might lock itself up for the night, wind up the clock and put the cat out.

Those ideas can wait until all the other visionary fields have been explored. Meanwhile, there are some things like squeakless hinges for doors, burst-proof piping, sun-heated rooms, deep-freeze food storage, and heating units as small as radio cabinets that are so far along in research laboratories they should find their places speedily in postwar markets.

Need Sound Standards

Yet the pattern for postwar living must have its base in proven standards. And the pattern will be that which families have largely enjoyed during the generation immediately preceding the wartime experiments in new and improved methods and materials.

In other words, it is highly probable that the postwar house will be no different in exterior appearance than houses to which we have become accustomed. Modernism in terms of flat roofs, glass blocks, severe angles, and full-wall windows will likewise pick up right where it left off before Pearl Harbor.

But there will be some differences to plan for. There will be a great influx of new materials, and certain revolutionary types of building like prefabrication will have gone through extreme wartime tests with capital and research definitely in their favor as opposed to their chances before the war. These will increase competition in low-price markets, from $2,000 to $5,000 houses, for which they are specifically intended. It will take many years of careful experimentation in proven competitive tests, under peacetime observation, to enable these new, major changes in building methods to influence the higher priced fields in building.

Watch the household accessories. In three distinct fields, the postwar house will be ready for swift changes or advances. First is the heating system including air-conditioning to be sold in a single, all-in-one heating and conditioning unit for summer and winter use. Second is the kitchen which will probably be outmoded as rapidly as is the modern automobile, and merchandized to be turned in on new models sold in "packaged" units.

Lighting Like the Sun

Finally comes lighting of houses which is gradually approaching the experimental stage where the artificial can scarcely be distinguished from the natural.

Plans being made in these three sectors of the housing front through wartime research is breathtaking. Stoves, refrigerators, and heating units now in the embryonic stage indicate revolutionary trends as applied to certain household accessories. These will be the practical, utilitarian parts of the postwar house, not the blinding flares sent up by industrialists to lure the home seeker into a glimpse of some housing Utopia.

In the postwar house, the family man need not think there is anything strange about his actions if he comes face to face with a decision to read the evening paper in the kitchen, instead of the living room. He will be merely reverting to colonial traditions that accepted the kitchen as a prized part of the house to be shown to visitors with as much pride as any room in it. That transition was noted before the war. It will be enhanced after the war by the full-fledged introduction of the kitchen into the "system" category.

That is to say, products like stoves, refrigerators, cabinets and breakfast nooks formerly sold and manufactured as individual units will be redesigned and combined for integral performance. Refrigerators will be self-sufficient units with storage capacity for home frozen foods and faucets for continuous ice water. They will swing on central pivots so that all parts will be immediately accessible to the hand.

Transparent Stoves

Stoves are taking on glamour. Some manufacturers were already in production of ceramic cooking ranges when the war began. Practically every stove manufacturer is said to be secretly at work on stove models to be made of glass, procelain, tile and plastics. An all-glass stove has been produced in the laboratories so that when someone says: "What's cooking?" you can look into the oven without opening the doors.

How soon would it be advisable to start planning your postwar home? Now, is the answer, since the more time you take for planning, the better the results. Buy the land or start buying it with a down payment now. Building is high these days, but land is reasonable in the suburban areas.

Home-Building Prospects

When will you be able to build? There are strong expectations that with war housing having reached the saturation point throughout the United States and with military storage warehouses beginning to bulge with huge stockpiles, the Government may start allocating some materials into the channels of civilian building, possibly this year. This is being strongly urged in Washington as putting the building industry into low gear so that it can swing quickly into high when the rush for homes may all but stampede the builders during the first few months after the war.

But labor will be expensive as well as materials. So if you can do without your postwar house until the rush is over, your chances for economy are better. It is generally expected that wartime prices will hold over for at least six months to a year after the war.

Cosmetics Stand Up to War Demands For Working and Leisure Hours

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cosmetics deal fundamentally with two things—order and ornament. The word is derived from the Greek kosmetikos, meaning "skilled in decorating," which in turn comes from the word kosmos—order. The ornamental aspect may have its superficial side, but that sense of cosmetics which deals with order may be both beautifying and gratifying.

Judging by the millions spent each year on cosmetics, this urge for order, which may be another term for cleanliness, and decoration would seem to be a lively one with us all—with men as well as women. War with its grime and dirt has done much to cultivate the use of cosmetics both from the standpoint of their use as cleansers and as protective agents.

From the latter angle, the demand has increased enormously, particularly in industrial plants and factories. In many of these occupations the face cannot be shielded to keep it free of dirt, nor can difficult technical work be performed always with gloved hands. This is where this type of cosmetics is proving most helpful.

"It takes work in a war plant," declares Josephine von Miklos who has served her turn in one, "to discover how important cosmetics really are today, and also what a remarkable contribution cosmetic factories have made to the war." Shell cases are made by the same nimble fingers that once fashioned lipsticks; mascara cases are sent to war as first aid kit boxes in bombers; tracer bullets zip through the air in lipstick containers; while plastics which served no weightier purpose than compacts, now take tidy lunch kits for war workers.

Skill and Economy

Economy in the use of all cosmetics is sound sense with all of us these days, whether in a war factory or out. One way to accomplish this is to use them as deftly as craftsmen. Know their purpose, determine to derive the full amount of good from each item used. Don't try to convince yourself that a cosmetic will be twice as effective if you use twice as much as you should. Read carefully the instructions on jar, bottle, or box—and follow them.

Hints on stretching your cosmetics effectively reveal a number of useful ideas. Toilet water goes farther if used in an atomizer, especially if with it you perfume the body and not the air. It's difficult to get atomizers now, but using the one you have keeps it supple. Make your toilet water last longer by varying it with sachet of the same fragrance. There are no limitations on sachet products and if you rub a little of the sachet powder on the arms, you will find it lasts even longer than toilet water. If used in combination with toilet water, an ounce jar of sachet will be good for almost six months.

Large and Small Jars

You get the best value in cleansing cream by purchasing it in a large jar. However, a generous jar has a tendency to encourage extravagant use. Be wise. Keep yourself from this temptation by transferring part of it to a small container, and you will find yourself having far more respect for your cream. When using bath salts, if you will put them in the dry tub directly under the faucet, then turn on the water full force, the pressure of the water accumulates the fragrance, then liberates it, and you get 100 per cent more from your bath salts than you do by dumping in what you think will be enough. A tablespoon of bath salts is plenty for a fragrant bath.

To make most effective use of your face powder, be particular in the beginning about the shade you select—or better still have your powder expertly blended to enhance your complexion. There is notable emphasis on pink powders today, rather than on the washed-out peach shade we wore so long and faithfully. Pink gives a lift to your whole appearance, and a more wholesome natural look to your make-up.

Effective Face Powders

Powder tones should logically contrast with the natural tone of the skin, and be a shade darker to achieve their purpose most effectively. If you have a yellowish skin, a pinkish powder will give it warmth and glow. A definitely pink or reddish skin tone is subdued by a Rachel powder. Consider also the color of your hair in relation to your powder. A white haired woman always avoids a yellowish powder almost instinctively. In daytime a darker powder and lighter lipstick are in order, while under electric light a powder of higher key gives transparency to the skin. A darker lipstick should be used at night to emphasize the lips.

In perfumes your choice is not so much a matter of selecting them for daytime or evening, as it is of knowing what type of person you are and what mood you may desire to express.

Your Own Perfume

One sound way to test a perfume—to see whether or not it is for you—is, not merely to smell it, but to test it on the skin. Undertones and true overtones of a well blended perfume are never found in the neck of the bottle. Here collect merely the alcoholic gases in the perfume. Let these vapors escape, dash a drop of perfume on the skin, and you discover its significance as a fragrance so far as you are concerned, for the chemistry of various skins affects the odor of the perfume differently. What may be pleasing for one, may be less so on another. This is a point not to overlook.

Choose your perfumes for different moods, then suit them to the occasion. With one woman a perfume will be as definitely her own as her fingerprints. Another may be as unpredictable in her whimsical attachments to fragrances as she is to the fashion of her hats. But enchanting or adventurous, smouldering or sophisticated, perfumes should be kept in a dark place and their stoppers tight.

Progress in Hosiery Production

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stockings are always on our minds these days, though curiously enough we wear them on our feet. And when we glean any bit of encouraging news about the construction and durability of rayon hosiery, it's good news.

At a recent fashion show of ten of the newest items in rayon hosiery, that expert in fine stockings, Roy E. Tilles, pointed out that rayon sheers for "best" have been developed which compete favorably with nylon not only for good looks, but for durability. Revealing the constant progress that is being made of 100 and 150 denier and how very foolish it is on that account to hoard stockings, he stated that not long ago his company featured the large majority of its sheer mesh and plain stockings made of 100 and 150 denier yarns, for at that time nothing more sheer than 75 denier could be obtained. Today fine sheers are either 75 or 50 denier.

However, as there is still a scarcity of fine denier rayon yarns these are combined, for service wear, with heavier yarns and rayon tow, that new kitten's-ear rayon which feels like the finest cashmere or angora and looks like the finest English lisle.

Pinpoint mesh was shown for morning wear with one of Claire McCardell's pastel K. P. "pop-overs"; needle-eye mesh rayons supplemented a gray wool sports coat; while plain sheer 50 denier rayons were sponsored for afternoon wear, and maline mesh for the short evening dress. New spring shades in rayon hosiery are honey and almond.

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A Message to YOUNG WARTIME PARENTS
Who today have so many added responsibilities and such heavy demands upon their time . . .

NEVER before has it been so vitally important that children be trained to grow up competent and courageous . . . not only that they may hold their own in a difficult and highly competitive post-war world, but also to have the desire and capacity to help maintain American standards of freedom and integrity.

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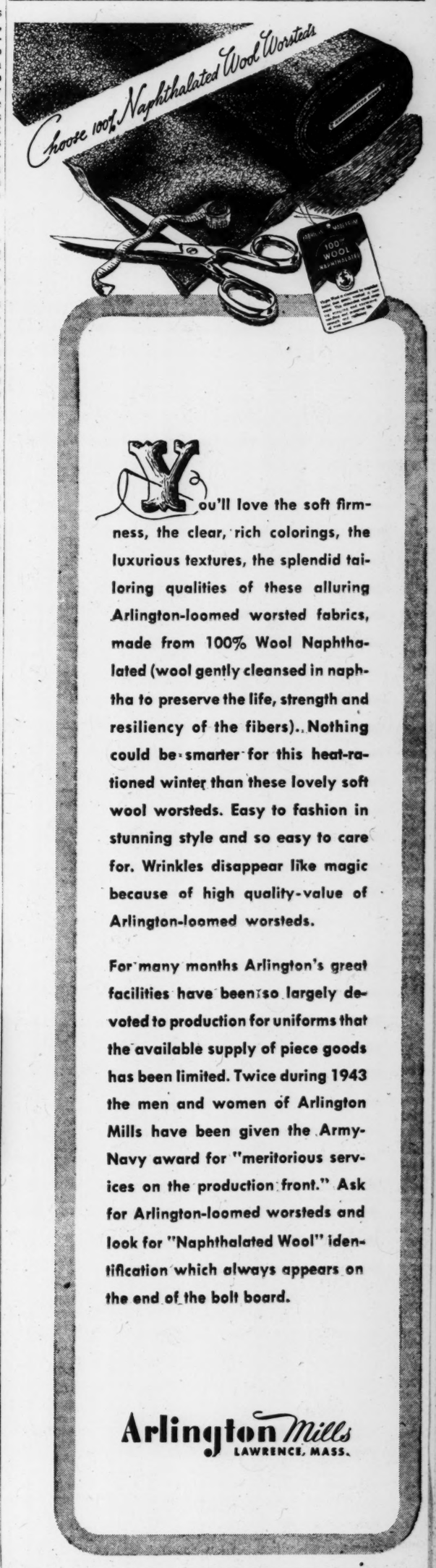

You'll love the soft firmness, the clear, rich colorings, the luxurious textures, the splendid tailoring qualities of these alluring Arlington-loomed worsted fabrics, made from 100% Wool Naphthalated (wool gently cleansed in naphtha to preserve the life, strength and resiliency of the fibers). Nothing could be smarter for this heat-rationed winter than these lovely soft wool worsteds. Easy to fashion in stunning style and so easy to care for. Wrinkles disappear like magic because of high quality-value of Arlington-loomed worsteds.

For many months Arlington's great facilities have been so largely devoted to production for uniforms that the available supply of piece goods has been limited. Twice during 1943 the men and women of Arlington Mills have been given the Army-Navy award for "meritorious services on the production front." Ask for Arlington-loomed worsteds and look for "Naphthalated Wool" identification which always appears on the end of the bolt board.

Arlington Mills
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Argentina Searches Out Iron, Product Denied by Lend-Lease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A hunt is on in Argentina—for iron, raw and scrap. The Army rulers are directing and stimulating the search. They are offering big premiums to civilians who bring in the precious material. Promotion awaits the soldier-engineers who can speed its processing.

Old wrecks are being salvaged all down the South Atlantic coast from the River Plate to the Magellan Straits. Every piece of scrap is being scoured from abandoned works. Miners, forgotten for generations, are plugging away in the Andean provinces of Mendoza, San Juan Catamarca, and Salta. Army engineers are struggling, almost frantically, to work the few and low-content mines which have been discovered.

Why the rush and the hunt? The general staff demands iron for the military factories—and that quickly.

Compartively little has been gained so far, however, from this nation-wide hue and cry, despite the fact that the department of military factories has repeatedly and optimistically declared that the "iron problem is solved." Greatest reliance is still placed on imports, and these emanate almost exclusively from Spain. General Franco is doing his best for an Argentina, which despite its technical break, is well disposed toward Axis friends. The shipments of Bilbao iron began to increase notably following seizure of Argentine power by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, although it is reported that some difficulties have occurred lately. However, few problems arise nowadays between Buenos Aires and Madrid, so that only Allied pressure could possibly disturb traffic between Bilbao and the Argentine capital.

Two Spanish Ships a Week

An average of two Spanish steamships weekly are discharging partially-processed iron and steel on Argentine docks every week. Nearly all is for military account. The Swedish import trade, recently resumed with German permission, represents an additional contribution to Army stocks. This traffic, however, is only on a day-to-day basis.

But the iron situation remains critical, declare Army leaders, who openly display their anger at the restrictions imposed on supplies from "certain countries," regardless of the consideration that these countries are at war and require their full production. The Argentine Army dictators, nonetheless, are furious because they know that the United States and even Great Britain, the latter power though to a much less extent, are supplying certain essential heavy industrial and mechanical requirements to Allied and associated governments in South America. North American stimulation of Brazilian iron production and the recent assistance to Chile enabling that country to begin on a steel-rolling factory, have not improved Argentine military tempers.

Reason for Eager Search

Why this hurried Argentine search for iron? The country is, undoubtedly, running short of steel and its capacity for manufacture is extremely limited. Prewar requirements were estimated at approximately 600,000 tons of iron and steel yearly and this was almost all imported. The situation for general business became serious before the Army took totalitarian charge of the country. In 1942 rationing was introduced, but for the following, last year, there were only 85,000 tons available and this all came from abroad. Stricter rationing has resulte for ordinary business and recently military industrial plant was expanded to process the home-gathered ore and scrap.

The extent of the expansion is a military secret but, according to the newspaper La Nación, "the investment was large and the effort enormous." But it had to be undertaken, the newspaper added, because the armed forces "urgently required the war equipment they could not buy."

However, to return to the question as to why this hurried Argentine requirement of iron. The answer was given by former Foreign Minister Admiral Segundo Storni, in his exchange of letters with United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Argentina wants to retain its former ranking among New World powers and the privilege of acquiring arms to "maintain continetal equilibrium." Mr. Hull, it will be recalled, sharply rebuked Argentina on this point and reminded it that Lend-Lease arms weer being supplied to other countries—those who had broken with the Axis—for the maintenance of continental defense—not equilibrium. Argentina has since broken with the Axis but no one would suggest that this was spontaneous or that the action was taken in accordance with the spirit of Rio de Janeiro. Argentina knows that it will not receive any Lend-Lease "rewards" for its belated break which has yet to be translated into co-operation.

Federal Lunches In Schools Lose

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The House rejected yesterday, 136-54, legislation authorizing the continuation of Federal participation in a nation-wide school lunch program for another year.

Opponents declared the Government was deeply in debt and that school districts wanting the free lunch program were in a better position than ever to pay the entire cost. Heretofore the Government has provided $1 for every $2 put up by sponsors.

The bill offered by Representative John W. Flannagan Jr. (D) of Virginia, as an amendment to an agriculture measure would have permitted appropriation up to $50,000,000 for the lunch program.

The House, with little dissent, passed the agriculture measure giving basic Congressional authorization for about 99 items involving millions of dollars which have appeared in the annual agriculture appropriations bills. The legislation now goes to the Senate.

Gripsholm Is Due To Dock March 15

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The liner Gripsholm, bringing Americans home from Germany, will reach New York harbor late Tuesday and will dock in Jersey City about 9 a. m. (E. W. T.), Wednesday, March 15, American Export Lines announced today.

The line, operating the 18,134-ton vessel for the War Shipping Administration, said the disembarkation period was expected to last approximately 48 hours.

Relatives and friends wishing to arrange for meetings with the repatriates were advised in the announcement to contact the American Red Cross chapter here.

Only passengers, officials and newspapermen will be allowed on the pier during the embarkation period, the Line said.

The announcement said the Red Cross had made these plans to facilitate reunions of relatives and friends and the repatriates, who sailed from Lisbon on March 6.

Many Girl Scout Leaders

More than 158,000 adults served as volunteer Girl Scout troop leaders in 1943.

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IS ON SALE AT HEALTH SPOT SHOE SHOPS.
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The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash. a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiances, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodranz.—M. Y. C.
BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Thornton Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
CALIFORNIA JOE—Good Western about Civil War effort to separate California from Union.—M. Y. C.
CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.
CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.
CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—M. Y.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.
DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.
FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.
FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get toether to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IN THE DARK—Uneasy fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides to marry youth who has courted her in sophisticated fashion.—M. Y.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls".—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Cordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on iob of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SO'S YOUR UNCLE—Farce about author anxious to get play produced. Cast adds interest; weak story.—M. Y.

© RKO Radio
Danny Kaye
In his first film, "Up in Arms"

SONG OF RUSSIA—American conductor goes to Russia to lead orchestras in tribute to Tchaikovsky, and marries Russian girl pianist. "Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.
STANDING ROOM ONLY—Farce about overcrowded Washington.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rose from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.
SOMEONE TO REMEMBER — Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
SUBMARINE ALERT—Class B melodrama about FBI operations against Japanese.—M. Y. C.
THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of five boys who heroically served country in same warship.—M. Y.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.
TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.
TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family out on air by needy radio writers.—M. Y. C.
UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.
WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?—Sincere presentation of phases of juvenile delinquency that have to do with parental neglect.—M. Y.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.
second marriage. Well-acted comedy.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG IDEAS—Children nearly break up romantic

Recent Releases

NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of Norway's share in the war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of the tortures endured by American flyers brought down in Tokyo raid, and the story of their "trial" before a Japanese court.—M. Y.
UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes debut as film comedian with fine effect in this Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.

FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For out too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.
GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.
GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.
GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about life in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.
GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes remantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held as Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Girm material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves his machine can prevent cave-ins.—M. Y. C.
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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,206,830
1944 volume to date	39,297,826
1943 volume to date	51,816,526

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	52.0	Prev. day	51.6
Month ago	50.0	Year ago	46.1
1944 high	52.0	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	17	55⅞	54¾	55⅞	+1⅜
Acme Steel 3	1	57	57	57	+ ¾
Adams Exp 1½g	21	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	11	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	15	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	5	6	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	57	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	117	27¼	26½	26½	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	15	46	45⅛	45¼	+ ¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	21	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	12	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	148½	147¾	148½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	24	31½	30¼	31½	+1¼
Allied Strs 1	98	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99	99	99	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	41	37¾	36⅞	37½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	19½	18⅞	19½	+1
Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	84	84	84	+ ¾
AmAgChDel 1.20	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	2	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ¾
Am Bk Note .40e	*21	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¾e)	10	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	2	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	98	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
Am Can 3	15	84¼	83½	84¼	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 4a	57	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 14¾g	5	76	75¾	76	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	16	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	+ ½
Am Chicle 4a	† 70	116	115¼	115½	+1½
Am Crystal Sug	47	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Am Distill stpd	4	31	31	31	
Am Encaus Tiling	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
Am For Pow	56	5⅜	5¼	5½	
Am&FPS6pf 1½k	7	78½	78	78½	+2
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	9	87¼	86½	86½	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	77	21¼	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Am-Haw SS ¾e	8	34¼	33½	33½	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	67	67	67	
Am Ice	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am Interna 1½g	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	169	17¾	16½	17	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	6	90½	90	90½	+ ⅝
Am M&Fdy .80	8	14½	14⅜	14½	
Am M & Met ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Am Metal (¼e)	4	22	22	22	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	56	45¾	45	45	— ¾
Am P&L $6 pf	24	49¾	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	99	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	60	14½	13¾	14	+ ⅜
AmRolMpf 4½	†220	68¼	68	68	
Am Safety Raz 1g	6	15	15	15	+ ¼
Am Seating ½g	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 10	29	29	29	
Am Snuff 1.20e	•1	42	42	42	+ ⅝
Am Smelt & R 2	22	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 70	152½	151¾	151¾	— ¾
Am Snuff pf 6	†*10	147	147	147	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	31	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores ⅓e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Am Stove .30e	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Am Sug Ref 2e	32	33⅜	32	32⅞	+1
Am Sugar pf 7	1	118	118	118	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	43	159½	159¼	159½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	2	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	11	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6	†100	143½	143	143	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Am Viscose ½e	16	45⅛	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	38	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	5	77⅞	76½	77½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop ½e	48	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
Anacon W&C 1	† 80	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	2	21½	21½	21½	
AFW Paper	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Armour & Co	32	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Armour&Co pref3k	2	83	83	83	+1¼
Armour & Co of 1	20	99	99	99	
Armstrong Crk ¼e	20	39¼	38¼	39	+1
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	19	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6	† 20	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 80	89½	89	89½	+1
Associates Inv 1½	1	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+1¼
Atch T&SF 1½e	50	64⅞	64	64	
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	31	37½	26⅝	26¾	— ½
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	26½	26½	26½	+1
Atl G&W In pf5g	1	61	61	61	
Atl Refining (¼e)	52	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4	†170	109	108¾	109	+ ½
Atlas Corp (¾e)	25	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp pf 3	4	55½	55¼	55¼	
Aust Nichols	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	38	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct1½g	139	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	74	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Bang&A pf 33⅓k	† 10	64	64	64	— ½
Barber Asph	6	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅝
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Barker pf 2¾	† 90	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	35	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Beech Aircr 1g	9	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
Belding-Hem .80	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat ¾e	32	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
Best Foods ½e	68	18¼	17½	18	+ ¾
Beth Steel (1¼e)	91	60¼	59½	59¾	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117	117	117	—1
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	15	42	39	41	+2
Bix & Decker 1.60	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Blak-Knox .15e	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Blumenthal pf7	† 10	95	95	95	+1½
Boeing Airplane2g	4	13⅛	15	15⅛	
Bl'm'dale .225e	† 10	15	15	15	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	4	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami A 4	† 30	90½	90	90½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½	†310	48	47	47½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	3	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
Borden Co .40 e	7	30	29⅞	30	
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ⅞
Braniff Airw .60	32	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	13	10¼	10	10	
Briggs Mfg 2	39	30⅜	29½	30⅛	
Bristol-Myers 1½e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¾
Briggs & Strat 3	2	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅜
Brklyn Un Gas 1.80	16	18⅜	18	18	
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	36	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¾
Budd Mfg	163	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	116	116	116	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†620	57⅝	56¼	57½	+ ⅜
Budd Wheel ½g	25	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
Bulova Watch 2	3	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	30	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Bush TBpf13¼k	†110	52⅝	51½	51½	— ⅝
Butler Bros (.15e)	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	16	15	14¾	14¾	
Byers pf 7	† 90	80	79¼	80	+1
Byron Jack ¼e	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½	9	27⅝	27½	27½	
Calif P pf 2½	† 40	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅛	¾	⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	10	7	7	7	
Campbell Wy ¼e	13	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
Can Dry Ale ¼e	21	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
Cannon Mills 2	2	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific ½e	8	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Capital Adm A	4	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5	† 60	102	102	102	
Carriers&Gen ¼g	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	49	38¼	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp 1½pf	11	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	117	116½	116½	—1¼
Celotex Corp 1½	14	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	5	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent Ill Ltpf4½	† 20	107	107	107	
Cent R R N J	3	12	11½	11½	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	10	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 230	63	62¼	63	
Champ Pap&F ¼e	6	27	26¾	26¾	
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	20	112	112	112	+ ¼
Checker Cab	15	34⅞	34	34½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	20	47	46½	46½	— ¼
Ches Corp Va	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	15	7¾	7½	7⅝	
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	20	16	15½	1555	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	11	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	10	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	20	26¾	25¾	26	— ½
Chi No West pf wi	35	54¾	53¾	53¾	— ¾
Chi Pneu Tool 2	10	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	5	41⅜	41	41	
Chi PT prpf2½ †	10	49	49	49	+1
Chickasha Cot O 1	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾e	68	83¾	81⅞	83½	+1⅞
City I&F 1.20	10	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	10	106½	106½	106½	+1½
City Invest †	30	60½	60	60	
City Stores	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Clark Equip ¾e	4	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+1⅜
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	9	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ½
Cluett Peab ½e	8	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	115	115	115	+1¾
Coca-Cola A 3	† 60	65½	64⅞	65½	+ ⅝
Colgate-P-P ½e	38	26¼	25¼	28	+ ⅞
Collins & Aik ¼e	12	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
Collins&Aik pf5 †	20	111	111	111	
Col & South	†1050	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf †	3	18½	17½	17½	— ½
Col & South 2pf †	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Colum B'cast A.40e	3	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Colum B'cast B.40e	3	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	54	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	84¼	83½	84¼	+2¼
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	+1
Colum Pict ⅓g	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Coml Credit 3	7	41⅜	41⅛	41¾	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	19	44½	41	44⅜	+ ¾
Coml Solv .60g	48	16	15¾	15⅞	
Com'with&South	98	¾	⅝	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾k	18	86½	85½	86½	+1
Com Ed 1.40	23	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn1	13	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar ½e	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Con Cig prpf6½ †	30	105½	105½	105½	—1¼
Cons Copper .20g	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	74	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	105¾	105	105	
Cons Film Ind	13	2⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Cons Film pf ¾k	19	18⅞	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	32	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	87	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅝
Cons Vultee ½e	32	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	1	21	21	21	
Consol'n Coal	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	† 140	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Co ¼e	19	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	29	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Cont Can ¼e	4	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .20e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	44¾	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	35	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
Cooper Bess 1½g	5	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	41	41	41	
CopperweldStl .80	16	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	19	57½	56½	57½	+ ⅞
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	181	181	181	— ½
Cornell-D E .20e	3	18¾	19⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	2	5½	5¼	5½	
Coty Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼e	121	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+ ⅝
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1⅓	3	22	22	22	
Crosley Corp ¼e	5	18¾	18½	18⅜	
Crown Cork&S ¾g	2	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller ½e	14	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	26	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	10	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf	† 11	26	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	63	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	21	26⅜	26	26¼	
Curtis Publishing	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	80	110	110	110	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	13	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	29	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	20	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	24½	24	24	+ ⅛

D

Davison Chem 1g	6	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	10	113	113	113	+1½
Decca Records 1a	9	26	25	25⅞	+1⅜
Deere & Co 2g	29	40½	40	40½	+1
Del & Hudson	26	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	9	19⅛	19	19	
Diam Match 1½	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Diam Matchpf1½	2	40	39⅞	40	
Diam T Motor 1¾	17	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	7	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	90	44¾	44⅝	44¾	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ¾e	2	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1
Dome Mines h1.60	18	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	4	55⅛	54¾	54⅞	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3	4	121⅛	120¼	121⅛	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	4	32	31⅞	32	
Dunhill Int	16	11⅞	11¾	11⅜	
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
duPont de N 1¼e	26	146¾	145	146⅜	+1⅜

E

Eagle Pi Ld .15e	11	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Eastern Air L	9	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
Eastern R M .10e	10	8½	8½	8½	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164¾	164	164¾	+ ¾
East Kodak pf6 †	10	180	180	180	+2¼
Eaton Mfg 3	5	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½e	32	41¾	40½	41⅜	+1
Electric Boat ¼e	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	40	5½	4⅞	5	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	92	91	91	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	95¾	94½	94⅞	— ¾
El Storage Bat 2	3	42¾	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
Endic John pf 4 †	60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ½
Eng Pub Service	90	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Eng P .S $5pf5 †	150	97	96½	96½	— ½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	140	99¼	98¾	99¼	+ ¾
Eng P S $6pf6 †	30	101¾	101½	101½	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	12	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	6	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅜
Erie RR ct 1g	55	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A 5	10	53½	53	53⅛	+ ¼
Evans Products	30	12	12⅛	12½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	15	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	

F

FairbanksMorse1a	8	38	36½	38	+1½
Fajardo Sugar 2	15	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	98	13⅜	13	13	
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	3	17¼	17	17	— ½
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Fed M & S ⅓e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
Fed Mogul 1	4	19	18¾	19	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	48	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Federat D Strs ⅓e	3	23½	23½	23½	
FedDStrspf4¼ †	10	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	47	47	47	
Firestone T&R ⅓e	48	41½	40⅝	41¼	+ ¾
Firest T&R pf4½	7	107	107	107	
FirstNatStrs 2g	2	39	38⅞	39	+ ½
Flintkote .15e	•43	23¼	22	23	+ ¾
Follansbee Stl	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf †	80	58½	57½	57½	—1¼
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13	13	13	
Food Mach .35e	4	56¾	55	55	—1½
Foster Wheeler	29	19½	19	19½	+ ⅝
FostWh6pf 1½ †	10	22	22	22	
Francisco Sugar	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	7	32½	32⅛	32½	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	4	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+1⅛
Fruehauf T pf5	†100	108¼	108	108¾	

G

Gabriel Co .20g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robert .30g	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gamewell Co¼e	†150	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .20	53	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Am Inv 1g	33	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
Gen Baking .15e	21	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable	25	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅔e	8	46	46	46	
Gen Cable A	23	15	14⅜	14¾	
Gen Cab pf13¼k †	350	97¾	95¾	97	
Gen Cigar (1)	6	27½	27	27	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	73	36½	35¾	36⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¾	42	42	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	24	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Gen Mills 4	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+1⅞
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	130	130	130	— ½
Gen Motors ¾e	167	58⅜	56¾	58	+1⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	3	129¼	128	129¼	+1¼
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	17	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	7	46⅞	46⅛	46¾	+ ¾
Gen Print Ink .40	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	1	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq 1	8	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30e	7	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼e	3	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	70	84½	84	84	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Time Inst ¼e	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	32	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	10	101	101	101	— ½
GilletteSafR .70g	20	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	3	77½	77⅜	77½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	88	88	88	Mar 7
Glidden Co .30e	12	20	19½	20	+ ½
Gobel Adolf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 7
Goeb

Financial News and Comment

Amended Plan Of New Haven Is Approved

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A Federal Court judge, calling the terms "fair and equitable," has approved an amended plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that would wipe out present common and preferred stock values and set a new price for the Old Colony Railroad, now under 99-year lease to the New Haven.

Since the New Haven railroad went into receivership eight years ago there plans have been submitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This plan as approved by Judge Carroll C. Hincks, Tuesday, had virtually been approved in its entirety last December, but it was returned at that time to the ICC because of certain changes proposed by the jurist.

The ICC last month amended the plan to conform with Judge Hincks' suggestions.

At least a dozen attorneys objected to the plan at a hearing March 3, but Judge Hincks said in an 18-page decision that they represented only $12,000,000 "out of about $350,000,000 in claims inclusive of the Old Colony. . . ."

Objectors now have 30 days in which to file an appeal and then the plan must be submitted to a vote of the New Haven Railroad's creditors.

Under the terms, an additional $1,631,327 in first and refunding bonds and $1,422,459 in income bonds will be issued for the purpose of buying the Old Colony at a cost of $7,111,622.

Besides, $857,143 in first and refunding bonds and $642,857 in income bonds will be reserved for Old Colony creditors contingent on 1943 earnings.

The plan cuts the gross debt from $541,000,000 to $376,000,000—a reduction of $165,000,000 and also provides for a sharp decrease in annual interest and lease charges from $16,000,000 in 1935 to about $6,000,000.

Boston Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
Div. in $					
8.75	Bos&Albany	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110¾
2.00	BosEdison	33½	33¼	33½	33⅛
5.00	Bs Elevated	72⅜	72¼	72⅛	72⅝
.40a	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛
	Bos&Me pr pf	39½	39⅜	39⅜	39
	Bos & Me B pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
	Bos&Me st Bpf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
.75d	Copper Range	6½	6	6	6
	E Gas&Fuel	2	2	2	1¾
.75a	E G&F pf	39½	39	39	39
..	EMSR pf B	77	77	77	77
..	Maine Cent	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
..	Maine Cent pf	36	35¼	36	35½
..	Mass Ut Asso	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
	N Rac Asso	9¼	9	9	9
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	105¾	105½	105½	105½
..	North Butte	42c	40c	40c	39c
	Old Col RR	12c	12c	12c	26c
.05d	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3.00	Un Twist Drill	26	25⅜	26	26
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72½	71½	72	71⅞
	Utah M & T	23c	23c	23c	23c
6.00	Ver&MassRR	114	114	114	110

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Brokers Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by member banks in New York City totaled $1,292,000,000 March 1, a decrease of $27,000,000 from a week ago, and an increase of $828,000,000 from a year ago. Included is $806,000,000 loaned to purchase or carry United States Government obligations, a decrease of $53,000,000 for the week.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	10
American Hardware Co	29½	31¼
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¼
American Manufac 5 pf	89¼	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Cor	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Bauking Corp A	3¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅛	18⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	25	27¾
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	33¼	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¼	16⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	23¾	26
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15	16½
Eastern Corporation	8⅝	10
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9¾
Family Minance Inc.	10⅞	12¼
Family Finance pf A	23¾	26
Food Fair Stores Inc.	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	25½	27¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¾
General Machinery	22½	24¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	40	43
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¾	92¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27⅝	29⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18⅞
Hilton-Davi Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	9⅞	10¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅛	21½
Landers Frary & Clark	35⅛	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sale Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	47¾	50¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¼
Merck & Co	38	41¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43½	46¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64¾	69¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8⅞
Nashawena Mills	15⅛	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66¾	..
Nahua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅜	32½
National Chemical & Mfg	5	6
NationalShirt Shops	12⅞	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¾	50
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquit Mills	32	35¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	15¼	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¾	31⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29⅜	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38¾	41¾
Submarine Signal Co	25¼	27¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16⅛	17⅝
U S Envelope Company	62¼	66¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	71½	75½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	34	37¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅜	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅜

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54⅜
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23⅜
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54⅛
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	56¼	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	540	565
Camden Fire (1)	22½	24
City of N Y (3a)	17¼	19
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45½	47½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	45	48⅛
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87¾	86⅛
iremen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14⅞
ranklin Fire (1)	25½	27½
General Reinsurance (2)	47	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1⅛)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (1½)	8⅝	9¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	25	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	103¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28½	30⅞
Homestead (1½e)	17½	18½
Ins Co N North Amferica (2½a)	80¼	82¾
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (1½)	7⅜	8½
Marvland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (2½)	65	68½
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	46¾	49½
National Fire (2)	56	59
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	3⁄47
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	25⅝	27⅝
New Bruswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	58½
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14⅝
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	100½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85⅜
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36⅛
Reinsurance Corp N York (¾e)	4½	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26⅞	28⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	283	293
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127

	Bid	Asked
Standard Accident	62¼	66
Travelers (16a)	484	499
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅝	37⅝
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	33⅛

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.49	3.79
Amerex Holding	25.50	27.375
American Business Shares	3.45	3.78
Axe Houghton Fund	13.71	14.74
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.83	105.03
Boston Fund	16.85	18.12
Broad Street Investing	27.27	29.42
Bullock Fund	14.75	16.17
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.56	29.64
Chemical Fund	9.44	10.21
Christiana Securities Co	2360.00	2485.00
Commodity Corp	9.30	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.75	41.75
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.02	22.58
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.73	13.67
Equitable Invest Corp	29.36	31.57
Equity Corp $3 pf	34.75	37.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.56	19.98
Fund Investors Inc	22.00	24.11
General Capital	32.57	35.02
General Investors Trust	5.29	5.70
General Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.98	7.68
Railroad Shares	3.62	3.99
Steel Shares	4.23	4.66
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.00	22.58
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
B-1 .... 29.09	S-1	25.84
B-2 .... 30.95	S-2	13.92
B-3 .... 21.24	S-3	10.79
B-4 .... 10.78	S-4	4.90
K-1 .... 18.24	K-2	20.68
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.00	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.00	....
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	20.96	22.54
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.16	10.92
Mutual Invest	10.67	11.66
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.39
New England Fund	12.18	13.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.50	21.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.62	14.65
Quarterly Income Shares	6.40	6.90
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.27	3.61
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.27	92.09
Spencer Trask Fund	13.89	14.79
State Street Invest	81.18	87.23
Trusteed Industry Shre	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	16.22	17.83
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.65	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.66	...
Diversified Tr C	3.60	...
Diversified Tr D	5.50	6.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.66	5.39
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.68	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	...
Super of Am Tr A A	2.37	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.50	29.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Eversharp Study Prepared

NEW YORK—Stanley Heller & Company has requested the New York Curb Exchange to advise members that it has prepared and has available a detailed study of Eversharp, Inc. Copies of the study may be obtained at the office of Stanley Heller & Company, 30 Pine Street.

WPB's Transition Quotas Seen As Opening for Cartelization

First of two articles on postwar competition.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The War Production Board is discussing "transition quotas" for letting manufacturers go back to making civilian goods like flatirons and washing machines.

Around the new "transition quotas" a war of words is developing. The Truman Committee's third annual report takes up the cudgels. Last week a storm blew through the meeting of the National Retail Federation when Arthur Whiteside proposed that civilian output be restricted for three years after the war. And the polemic artillery-fire seems to have just begun.

Scope of Anti-Trust Law

The immediate issue at stake is the scope of the anti-trust laws, but larger issues are involved of the prospect for "free enterprise" after the war. In fact, the issue in the transition quota controversy may become the biggest fight in the whole field of postwar economics.

The problem is this: Raw materials and manpower that can be used in civilian goods are strictly limited. So either the WPB must pick out a single company in an industry and give this "teacher's pet" the job, or else parcel the work out in quotas to the whole industry. Who is to get the quotas? The answer seems to be, "each of those firms which were already in the business in 1940 or 1941." And that means "no newcomers."

The arrangement would work like the "grandfather" clause in the Motor Carrier Act, which grants licenses only to corporations in the trucking business at some previous date or descending from a predecessor or "grandfather" firm which was in business on the previous date.

So the "transition quota" is as far as it could be from "free competition." It is, in fact, a deadringer for a cartel arrangement.

There would be little or no objection if the quotas were being applied to wartime production. The arrangement is practically another version of the now familiar systems of priorities, allocations, Controlled Materials Plan, and so on, by which the war economy is being run.

Restrictions May Become Habit

The objection arises from the fact that these "transition quotas" would apply to civilian output.

The fear is that the "transition" (and its quotas) will be with us indefinitely, like the Roosevelt type of "emergency."

For instance, take the suggestion that civilian output be restricted for three years after the war. After six years of such a sanctified cartel system—three years of war and three of peace—it might become a habit.

The objections are two.

The first is that this might hamper "full employment."

The second was well put recently by Tom Clark, Anti-Trust Division chief. He said ". . . the danger in such combinations is that they prevent many persons desirous of entering that field of industry from engaging in it. This is the danger that faces us when our boys come home from the battlefield. They do not want to be again drafted into an industrial army, for they will already have tired of industrial discipline. What they want is an equal right to engage in independent enterprise. . . . It is America's duty to guarantee freedom of enterprise so that these fighting men enjoy a fighting chance of becoming independent competitive businessmen."

And the Truman Committee's third annual report opposes close bureaucratic control of reconverted industry. It warns against "an intolerable burden on any agency that may attempt to make the thousands of decisions that would have to be made if the Government is to attempt detailed regulation."

Finds Biddle Incorrect

But the trouble is that these "transition quotas" are right in the fashion and the trend of economics today. This trend preceded the war, has been speeded by it, and is world-wide. Attorney General Biddle was incorrect when he told the Harvard Law School Alumni Association recently that the trend of the nineteenth century was toward economic concentration, but that trend is now "being reversed." It is the other way around.

The trend toward concentrated control of industry and trade began in the United States with Bernard Baruch's War Industries Board. It began again with the NRA. It spread in the form of the sugar quota system, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Farm Marketing Act, the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, the Motor Carrier Act, and other control systems. It appeared abroad in the growth and legitimization of cartels in Europe and in the development of the International Tin Committee, the International Rubber Regulation Committee, the Brazilian coffee "valorization" program, the first and second International Sugar Agreements, and so on.

It reached its ultimate development in Germany and Russia, the two strongest land powers on earth, and in the strongest of these two it wound up in the late 'twenties with the reversal of the "New Economic Policy," the complete suppression of private enterprise and business, big and little, and the total absorption of all industry in monolithic government trusts.

Limiting Free Enterprise

The United States had to step even faster down this path, to fight the war. A breach had to be made in the anti-trust laws, through Section 12 of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, by which the War Production Board could grant "certificates of immunity" from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to industrial groups to enable them to cooperate, and between 100 and 200 of such certificates have been issued.

Freedom of enterprise in foreign trade relations also had to be almost ended by the Americans and British. Free trading in foreign exchange was promptly suppressed and all American exchange operations concentrated under Treasury control. There was then set up a Combined Raw Materials Board, a Combined Production and Resources Board, a Combined Food Board, and a Combined Shipping Board.

Raw material buying was divided up with the American Government buying all the burlap, the British buying all the tea and hides, and so on, and each doing it largely through a government corporation. The United States Commodity Corporation and its British counterpart, the United Kingdom Commodity Corporation, became almost overnight the most powerful trading agencies in the world.

Thus, unless these controls are broken down and dissolved after the war—which seems hardly likely for a time at least—then Attorney General Biddle was incorrect when he said, "We have no wish to remove German monopolistic control over vast areas in order to substitute our own monopolies."

British See Good in Cartels

And the Anti-Trust people are misleading when they imply that somehow cartels mean Germany and that when Germany goes cartels will go. The British are interested in cartels and do not share American phobias and obsessions on the subject.

In fact, the whole subject of monopolies and centralized controls is now almost as hot in England as in the United States.

And a clue to British thinking on the subject was given last week in some remarks by Herbert Morrison. Though a Socialist, he is home Secretary in a Conservative government. He said, "We are moving into an altogether different form of society working in an altogether different atmosphere of ideas . . . There are some very strong reasons in support of business combinations. They make for economic stability, simplify wage agreements and dare at times to safeguard against the throwing of businesses and workers into the scrapheap.

. . . "For some time to come we in Britain will be working out a form of partnership between the state and large-scale industry. We will be experimenting with different types and degrees of state power over industry, ranging all the way from full public ownership and operation to a limited degree of control of prices and practices exercised from the outside. . . . We no longer believe in the rewards of private enterprise as the Victorians did."

(To be continued)

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.71¼	1.10¾	1.70⅞	1.71
Minneapolis		1.62⅜	1.61⅞	1.62	1.62¼
Kansas City		1.61⅞	1.61⅜	1.61⅜	1.61½
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.67½	1.67	1.67	1.67⅜
Minneapolis		1.59⅞	1.59¾	1.59½	1.59¾
Kansas City		1.58⅞	1.58⅜	1.58⅜	1.58⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.65⅛	1.65	1.65	1.65½
Minneapolis				1.57¼	1.57¾
Kansas City		1.57½	1.57⅜	1.57⅜	1.57⅜
May Oats					
Chicago		.81	.80½	.80½	.80⅞
Minneapolis		.....	.....	.79	.79
Rye, Chicago					
May		1.28⅞	1.28½	1.26⅞	1.26⅞ 1.28⅛
July		1.27¼	1.27⅜	1.25½	1.25½ 1.27
Sept. 1		1.25	1.25¼	1.23⅜	1.23½ 1.24¾
Dec.		1.26¼	1.26¼	1.24½	1.24½ 1.26
Barley, Chicago					
May					1.22⅝ 1.22½
July		1.19¼	1.19½	1.19¼	1.19¼ 1.19½
Sept.		1.14⅝	1.14¾	1.14½	1.14½ 1.14⅝

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	96.0N	95.5
May	....	....	....	91.5B	91.0
July	....	....	....	89.0B	88.0
October	....	....	....	86.2B	85.5
December	....	....	....	84.5B	84.5

Tops

March	126.0	126.5	126.0	126.5T	125.0
May				122.0B	120.5
July	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7B	115.5
October	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.4B	111.9
December	110.3	110.8	110.3	110.4B	109.3

N—Nominal. B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

March	20.94	21.02	20.94	21.01	20.92
May	20.50	20.57	20.50	20.55	20.49
July	19.90	20.02	19.90	19.96	19.89
October	19.38	19.50	19.38	19.45	19.36
December	19.19	19.31	19.19	19.24	19.17
Spot.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	39.65	39.80	39.65	39.75	39.65
		Potatoes			
March	....	....	....	3.20n	3.20
November	....	....	....	2.75n	2.75

nNominal.

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Bruins' Play-Off Hopes Microscopic

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the fifth time in the 20 years they have been in the National Hockey League and the first in the last 10 years the Boston Bruins are about to drop out of the Stanley Cup play-offs. Their chances of regaining fourth place, following their 4-8 loss to Detroit Red Wings at the Garden last night, are microscopic to say the least.

All Toronto Maple Leafs need to do now to nail down the final play-off berth is win two of their remaining four games. They can get one of those victories against Rangers in New York tomorrow and then bag the other when Rangers return the visit in Toronto Saturday night. Leafs would pick up four points to wind up with 48, and even if Bruins won their four remaining contests they would be out of the running with only 47 points for the season.

Their Big Chance

For the Bruins, last night was their big chance. If they could have turned back the Wings, they might have gotten a lift to enable them to catch the Leafs. As it is now they face too tough a schedule in Montreal Canadiens here Sunday, Chicago Black Hawks here next Tuesday, and then two games on the road against Detroit and Toronto.

This means that there are just 120 minutes of major league hockey left for Boston this 1943-44 season, and after the team winds up against the Black Hawks next Tuesday the boys will pack their grips for the last time. Bruins leave Wednesday for Detroit and chances are that not many of them will come back.

All or Nothing

Realizing that it was all or nothing last night, Manager Art Ross threw everything he had at the Red Wings. He switched his defense combinations; he tried nine different forward lines; he even went to coaching the team himself and pounded the boards in the Rossian manner. But it was no go.

The Bruins made quite a battle of it in the opening period, but they had the heart taken out of them by Detroit's first two goals. The first was palpably offside and the second came on a shot from behind the Boston net which Goalie Bert Gardiner caught but inadvertently pushed into his own bailiwick.

Biggest Thorn

Biggest thorn in the Bruins' side all night was their former defenseman, Flash Hollett, who played as well all evening as he ever did in the years he was here. He had a hand in three Red Wing goals, broke up innumerable Boston attacks, and even centered a forward line when Bruins were shorthanded. He had the edge on Pat Egan, for whom he was traded, although Pat did come through with two goals.

No matter what Toronto does, however, the Bruins won't let up and will do their utmost to turn back Canadiens Sunday. It is no secret that there is no love lost either between the two clubs or between Ross and the Montreal officials. And the Bruins, curiously enough, have a better record against the league champions than any other team in the circuit. Boston has beaten Canadiens twice and tied them twice, Toronto holds the next best record, having beaten the Frenchmen twice with no ties.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	33	4	7	73	202	93
Detroit	23	16	6	52	191	158
Chicago	21	19	4	46	161	165
Toronto	20	22	4	44	190	168
Boston	17	24	5	39	200	239
New York	6	35	4	16	155	276

Result March 7

Detroit 8, Boston 4.

Briefs: Bruins missed the play-offs in 1924-25 and 1925-26, the first two years they were in the league, and in 1931-32 and 1933-34 . . . This team in the highest scoring in Boston's history . . . It is also the most scored on . . . Only once have Bruins lost as many as 25 games . . . That was in 1933-34 . . . To date this season Bruins have dropped 24 . . . Herbie Cain, league scoring leader, picked up one assist to move his total to 71, three points ahead of Doug Bentley of Chicago, who has two games in hand . . . Carl Liscombe's four assists last night brought him to 66 points and third place . . . Cowley's one goal made his total 63 . . . Movie fans who spotted Robert Montgomery in Box 1 made it impossible to keep secret his supposedly off-the-record visit here . . . He attended the hockey writers' dinner before the game . . . A lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard, Bob is bedecked with ribbons including one for his service as an ambulance driver in France in 1940.

Baseball Activities Pick Up as Training Time Nears

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP) — With the start of spring training less than a week away, baseball activity has picked up everywhere.

Yesterday, for instance, came news that Bob Klinger, right-handed pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, and Dick Bartell, veteran shortstop of the New York Giants, had passed their pre-induction physical examinations, while Joe Gordon, star second sacker for the champion New York Yankees, had been called for his exam March 16 at Portland, Ore.

On the other hand, Dixie Walker, star outfielder for the Brooklyn Dodgers, was rejected for military service because of an old shoulder and elbow injury. Here are the latest developments:

General

WASHINGTON—Office of Defense Transportation announces major league clubs may play preseason exhibitions with service teams without restriction, provided the games are held near the clubs' spring training camp sites.

CHICAGO — Will Harridge, President of American League, and Ford Frick, National League head, conferred with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner, on dates for war relief games.

National League

BROOKLYN—In addition to Dixie Walker rejection, Branch Rickey learned that Luis Rodriguez Olmo, star rookie outfielder, plans to leave San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 10, to come to New York and confer with Rickey over 1944 salary. Olmo said at San Juan he had been promised a raise, but a definite amount had not yet been decided upon.

PHILADELPHIA—Robert R. M. Carpenter, Jr., President of newly named Blue Jays, ordered to report for Army duty at Fort Dix March 17.

NEW YORK—After learning Bartell expects to be assigned to Navy, Giants heard Harry Feldman, pitcher, will report to Lakewood, N. J., camp to complete contract negotiations. At Houston, Texas, however, veteran catcher Gus Mancuso said he would not report at Lakewood "unless offered better terms." He said he had been asked to take $1,500 salary cut.

PITTSBURGH—In addition to Klinger, Pirates learned catcher Bill Baker already has been inducted into Navy. Pitcher Xavier Rescigno signed contract, however, and outfielder Johnny Barrett sent word from Lawrence, Mass., he had been classified 4-F.

American League

NEW YORK—With Joe Gordon slated for his physical examination next week, Yankees received word from Pittsburgh that Bob Collins, catcher for the Yanks' Kansas City farm last year, may stay at work in steel mill.

WASHINGTON—Hillis Layne, infielder, sent in signed contract from his Chattanooga home.

CHICAGO—Bob Okrie, 19-year-old sandlot outfielder, signed with White Sox. He lives in Detroit and is 4-F.

Minor Leagues

MIAMI, Fla.—Chet Covington, outstanding minor league player of 1943, ordered to report for Army duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 25. A southpaw pitcher, he twirled a perfect game for Scranton in the Eastern League last summer. Mike Schemer, also a Miami resident, signed contract with Jersey City Internationals. Schemer played for Jacksonville in South Atlantic League in 1942, but recently was declared a free agent.

HORNELL, N. Y. — Frank Oceak, resigned as manager of Hornell club in Pony League after notifying club he was subject to Navy service.

Mexico

MEXICO CITY—Salvador Hernandez, former catcher for Chicago Cubs and Tulsa in Texas League, arrived from Cuba to join Veru Cruz club in Mexican League.

Golf Stars Plan Tour of Service Bases in Spring

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8 (AP) —Gene Sarazen announced here that two girl golfers from the Metropolitan New York area, Kay Byrne and Katherine Fox, would team with him and Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot expert, in a tour of Army and Navy bases and hospitals in the Southeast in late March and April.

The show, free to service personnel, will cost civilians a Red Cross donation.

Sarazen, the ex-farmer of Greenwich, Conn., is here to play in the North and South open next week. Miss Byrne is a stage and radio actress. Both Miss Byrne and Miss Fox will take time out from the camp show tour to play in the women's North and South here, starting April 17.

Sarazen said he would play in the $10,000 Charlotte open before going to Florida for the opening exhibition.

Dick Newsome Called

Dick Newsome, veteran right-hand pitcher of the Red Sox, informed Eddie Collins yesterday that he has been ordered to report for his preinduction examination at Ahoskie, N. C., on March 13. Because of his many years in organized baseball, this may mean the end of Newsome's active career, if he is accepted by the military.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Army and Navy, which virtually monopolized the indoor intercollegiate track meet last Saturday, won't be in the outdoor I. C. 4-A meet here because the date, June 10, comes after their commencements. . . . Rogers Hornsby will act as pinch hitter as well as manager for the Vera Cruz team in the Mexican Baseball League next summer. And Marty McManus and Pancho Snyder have applied for the manager's job at Nuevo Laredo. . . . The Reds' mechanical pitcher already has reached Indiana U. to start spring training and Pooch Harrell, I. U. coach, wants to put a uniform on it to fill out his depleted squad.

* * *

To supply the Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marines for 1944, $140,535.66 worth of athletic equipment, ranging from 4,000 baseballs to 2,400 cribbage boards, has just been purchased. Most of it will be taken overseas when the units move out. . . . Three former major leaguers, Hal White, Bobby Coombs, and Glen Spencer, answered the first call for baseball candidates at the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station. The Pirates and Red Sox already are booked for exhibitions at Sampson. . . . Soon after Cadet Howie Pollet reached the Las Vegas, Nev., Army Air Field he received a summons to report to the public relations office "on a matter of great importance." When he investigated hurriedly, Howie found the officer in charge wanted to know why he had pitched only one ball in the 1942 World Series and why he didn't receive credit for winning the game.

* * *

Baseball club owners have just learned that the new admissions tax won't apply to tickets sold in advance before April 1. The drive already is getting under way for the usual opening day double sell-out at Jersey City. . . . All the higher priced seats for the seven nights of the N. C. A. A. and invitation basketball tournaments at Madison Square Garden have been sold but cheaper ones still can be had. . . . Jesse Hawley, Jr., whose dad was quite a player and coach at Dartmouth, will graduate from Culver Military Academy this spring and follow his pop to Hanover, N. H. He's a tackle and 17 years old. . . . Seven-foot Bob Kurland, the Oklahoma Aggies basketballer, recently was voted "Prince Charming of Aggieland" by the college co-eds.

Western Golf Dates

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP) — The women's western open and westerns amateur against will be held in Chicago this year. The Women's Western Golf Association announced that its open tournament wil lbe held June 19-24 and its amateur Aug. 7-12.

DuFresne Trophy Voted to Cowley

Bill Cowley, the Bruins' clever play-maker who will probably be chosen on this year's National Hockey League all-star team, today was named the winner of the Elizabeth C. DuFresne Trophy. This award is voted annually to the Boston player who has been outstanding throughout the season in home games. The choice of the 11 Boston hockey writers voting was unanimous. Last year's award winner was Goalie Frankie Brimsek.

MIT Hoop Event Gets Under Way On Garden Floor

The 19th annual Tech interscholastic basketball tournament opened in Boston Garden this afternoon when the eight teams in Class B began the elimination series that will continue through the championship final on Saturday. Class A schools were scheduled to begin competition this evening at 6:30 p. m.

Five of the teams, three in Class B and two in Class A, bring undefeated records to the new $5,000 Garden floor. In Class B those with unsullied slates include Story High of Manchester, Provincetown, and Methuen, while those in Class A include Waltham and Somerville.

Framingham and Provincetown had the honor of opening the tourney this afternoon, with the other games finding Belmont opposing Newburyport, Braintree meeting Story, and Lexington facing Methuen. The pairings and starting times for the Class A event include: New Bedford vs. Haverhill at 6:30; Waltham vs. Brockton at 7; Attleboro vs. Medford at 8:30; and Somerville vs. North Quincy at 9.

The semifinals tomorrow will see the Class B survivors starting at 3 p. m. and playing a complete game. The second semifinal contest is scheduled to begin around 4:15 p. m. Class A will start semifinal play at 8 p. m. with the second tilt going at 9:15 p. m.

Tournament Director Henry McCarthy has announced seven of his referees for the tourney. They include Art Gore, Joe O'Brien, Ed Kelleher, Louis Hack, Harry Greenberg, Tony Gentile, and Tom Murphy. One more official will be announced.

Unattached Grid Players Sought By Rams Mentor

CLEVELAND, March 8 (AP)—Unattached football players became fair game for the Clevland Rams, with a price on their heads.

Charles (Chili) Walsh, coach and vice president of Cleveland's National Football League entry, said he would "pay $50 for information leading to the capture and contracting of any football player who is available and eligible under league rules, and who will remain with the club for at least three regularly scheduled games."

Walsh, who conferred with the Rams' owner, Capt. Dan Reeves, stationed at an Army air depot in Rome, N. Y., said Reeves had declared "the Rams will be in the field in 1944."

The Cleveland team suspended operations last year, lend-leasing its players to other members of the national pro circuit.

Reverting to the Rams for 1944 action are one backfield man and nine linemen, and the squad will be filled through the league's draft of college players and by "whatever other means loose players can be signed," Walsh said.

Sam Baugh Plans To Stay on Ranch

ABILENE, Texas, March 8 (AP) —Slingin' Sammy Baugh, backfield passing sensation for years with Texas Christian University and Washington Redskin football teams, believes he is through with the game for the duration.

Here to attend the annual spring Hereford sale, Sammy asserted he probably would remain on his 3,000-acre ranch near Sweetwater, Texas, producing beef instead of returning for a ninth season with the Redskins.

As a rancher, he is eligible for draft deferment. He is married and has two children.

Budge to Play

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Second Lieut. Don Budge of the Army Air Force, informed Allison Danzig, chairman of the committee staging the Red Cross tennis show in Madison Square March 14, that he had received permission from his commanding officer to compete. Budge is stationed at Lubbock, Texas.

Others already listed on the program are Pancho Segura of Ecuador: Lieut (jg) Don McNeill of the Navy and Cadet John Kramer of the Coast Guard.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Mitchel Field 76, Fort Hamilton 43.

Midwest

Glenview Naval Air Station 42, Fort Sheridan 40.

National Basketball League playoff

Fort Wayne (Ind) Zollners 42, Cleveland Chase Brass 31.

Sheboygan 40, Oshkosh 27.

West

San Diego Marine Base 43, Dow Chemical 35.

Intermountain AAU Tournament at Ogden, Utah

Logan Collegians 36, Clearfield Navy Depot 29.

Eckers 44, Weber Navy Cadets 24.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result March 7

Providence 9, Buffalo 4.

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Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Avenue

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24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

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Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
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Crossword Quiz Answers

E	M	E	R	S	O	N
D	▨	X	▨	P	I	E
W	E	▨	F	E	L	L
A	▨	E	L	A	▨	S
R	O	S	A	R	I	O
D	I	S	▨	S	O	N
▨	L	▨	▨	N	▨	▨
S	E	T	▨	A	I	S
T	R	I	S	T	A	N
R	▨	L	A	E	▨	A
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W	E	E	▨	V	▨	K
S	E	R	I	A	L	S

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
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• STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
MOORE'S
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MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon
ATTENTION! AWNINGS NOW!
Atlas Way the Best Way
— SINCE 1900 —
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN
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CALDWELL & GRAHAM DEPARTMENT STORE
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Suits . . . some softly feminine . . . others crisply tailored. Each with clear-cut tailoring and good definite lines.
136 E. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

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Quality Fresh and Smoked Meats
Groceries and Provisions
729 E. Market St. Phone 35132
WE DELIVER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Arioch (Dan. 2:25) — *Ar'-i-ok* (all vowels short).
The captain of King Nebuchadnezzar's guard.

Articulata — *Ar-tik'-u-la'-ta* (first *a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *u* as in *unite*, second *a* long, third as in *sofa*).
From the Latin *articulare*, "to divide by joints." The category includes animals characterized by segmented bodies, such as insects and crustaceans.

Belteshazzar (Dan. 2:26)—*Bel'-te-shaz'-er* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, *a* short, third *e* as in *maker*).
This was Nebuchadnezzar's name for Daniel, and means, literally, "protected by Bel." Bel was an important Babylonian deity.

Chaldeans (Dan. 2:2)—*Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short as in *account*).
The Chaldeans were a people inhabiting a region in the Babylonian neighborhood.

Gilgal (II Kings 2:1) — *Gil'-gal* (both vowels short).
This name seems to represent two different, though not far-separated, localities. The one mentioned in Second Kings is supposed to be the hill country west of the Jordan Valley and northwest of the Dead Sea.

Mollusca — *Mo-lus'-ka* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *u* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*).
From the Latin root *mollis*, "soft." This classification includes the soft-bodied shellfish not of the crustacean type.

Protoplasm — *Pro'-to-plaz'm* (first *o* long, second quick-long as in *obey*, *a* short).
From Greek *protos*, "first," and *plasma*, "form." Generally defined by physical scientists as "the form of matter in which, or by which, the phenomena of life are manifested."

Radiata—*Ra'-di-a'-ta* (first and second *a*'s long, *i* short, third *a* as in *sofa*).
From Latin *radius*, "ray." A term in the earlier zoology that included low forms of animal life, such as sponges, starfish, etc.

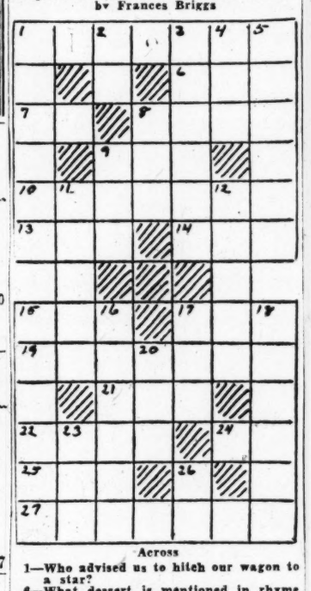
Solecism—*Sol'-e-siz'm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*).
Anglicized from the Greek *soloikismos*, used to describe any incorrect or careless speaking or writing. Our derived word may designate an ungrammatical or erroneous combination of words, or, more broadly, any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in language.

Substratum — *Sub-stra'-tum* (first *u* short, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).
A Latin word adopted into the English language. Signifies "that which lies under," either figuratively or literally. From Latin *substernere*, "to spread under."

Vertebrata—*Vur'-te-bra'-ta* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* quick-long as in *event*, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).
From Latin *vertere*, "to turn." Applies to creatures having a spinal column.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who advised us to hitch our wagon to a star?
6—What dessert is mentioned in rhyme about kittens who lost mittens?
7—Pronoun.
8—What is a seam formed by felling?
9—What is highest note of the gamut?
10—What great Argentine city is on Parana River?
13—Who was a Roman underworld god?
14—Male descendant.
15—To place.
17—What South American creatures are so called from their cry?
19—Kurvenal is servant to what Warnerian hero?
21—What is a seaport of New Guinea?
22—"Opponent" is an antonym of what?
24—What was Homer's nationality (abbr.)?
25—Very small.
27—What are photoplays which are shown in episodes?

Down
1—What was first name of Elgar, famous English composer?
2—What prefix denotes "out of"?
3—Leisters are what?
4—To lubricate.
5—What is first name of Mr. Eddy, American baritone?
8—In what State of U. S. would you be most likely to see a flamingo (abbr.)?
9—What is a suffix used to form feminine nouns?
11—What is a coat of oilskin?
12—What is name of a city of Michigan?
15—What are prepared tubes for sucking up beverages?
16—What is a lever for turning rudder of a vessel?
17—Devoured.
18—What nonsense creatures have either feathers or whiskers?
20—Speak.
23—Shelter.
26—Thomas Jefferson's birthplace is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Wide World

Springtime Scene in Switzerland

If you're an inhabitant of the colder climes and impatient about the actual arrival of the season known as spring, feast your eyes on this picture. It was taken on a type of warm day that literally shouts: "Spring is here!" The serene ensemble, snapped in the Fez Valley near St. Moritz, reveals a peasant woman working in a crocus-strewn pasture.

In Lighter Vein

Not Fair

This story of a German lieutenant captured by a British officer comes from Italy. They talked about the war as they waited for an escort to take the prisoner down the line for interrogation. "Your bombing of Berlin is inexcusable," he complained.

"But the Germans bombed London first," pointed out his captor.

"Yes," replied the German; "but look how large your bombs are."
—London Answers.

Seizing Opportunity

When the name of the plaintiff was called out in court, much to everyone's amazement, he stood up in the jury-box.

"What are you doing there?" snapped the clerk.

"I was called to serve on the jury," was the meek reply.

"But you must have known you couldn't sit on a jury and try your own case?"

"I suppose not," admitted the plaintiff ruefully. "I did think it was a bit of luck."—Exchange.

Important

"I think I'll get a pair of red shoes—those flatties with the wedge heels," said the tall blonde.

"Why low heels?" asked her friend, in surprise.

"I want them to go with a short lieutenant."—Exchange.

Did You Ever Wonder

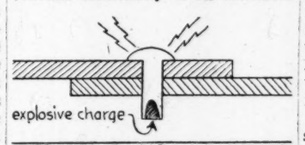
How Aircraft Manufacture Can Be Speeded by Setting Rivets by Radio?

Explosive rivets were introduced about two years ago, and their use eliminated a serious "bottleneck" in the fastening of airplane sections where the riveter could work only from one side.

Ordinary rivets require that they be hammered against something to expand and flatten the end of the shank and "set" the rivet. The special rivet designed for use where such backing up was impossible contained a tiny charge of high explosive secreted in a cavity in the end of the rivet's shank. Heat applied to the head of the rivet by an electric iron would be conducted along the shank until the end of the shank got hot enough to touch off the explosive contained in it.

The explosion expanded or mushroomed the end of the shank, forming a "blind" head and setting the rivet firmly in place.

Recently, however, the engineers of the Radio Corporation of America and of Du Pont, the maker of these explosive rivets, have developed a special radio unit to take the place of the electric riveting iron. The new device consists essentially of an oscillator



CURRENT INDUCED IN THE HEAD HEATS RIVET, EXPLODING CHARGE

with a specially prepared applicator to concentrate current directly into the rivet head.

Unlike the electric heating unit, the tip of this radio unit is itself cool. The rivet is heated by a current induced in the rivet itself, which steps up the vibration of the molecules of the metal. As when the electric iron is used, heating the rivet detonates the charge of explosive, setting the rivet.

Using radio energy instead of a hot iron not only gives instant temperature control but prolongs indefinitely the useful life of the firing tip, and the same tip can be used with any kind of rivet head. Also, the fact that the tip is always cool is an important safety factor.

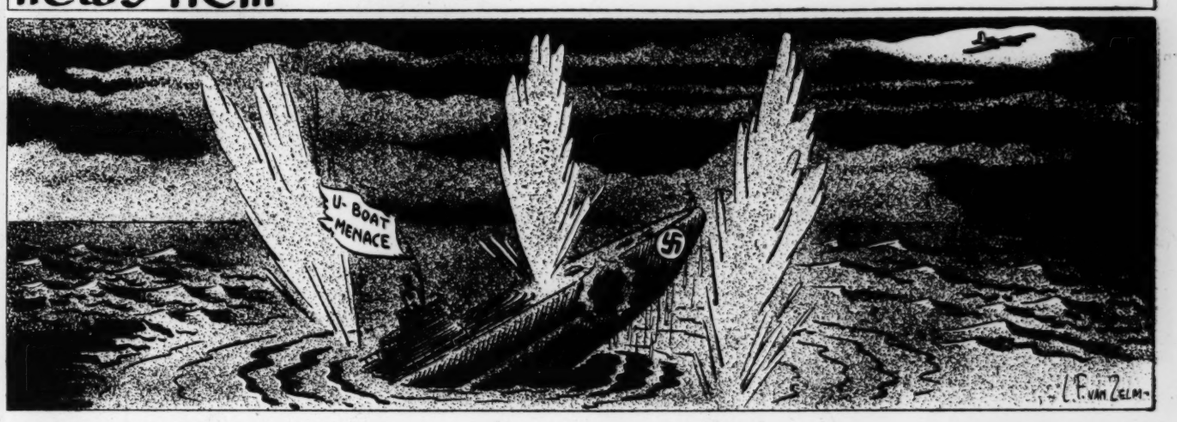
Since the radio unit gives instant control of temperature in the firing tip, it eliminates the time formerly consumed in heating an electric iron to operating degrees and in frequent changes from one tip temperature to another.

This method, which is adaptable only to large scale production, speeds the riveting and hence the production of aircraft. The electric iron, however, is still preferred for many types of work.
—W. P. Keasbey

Drawn by Sergeant Filchock

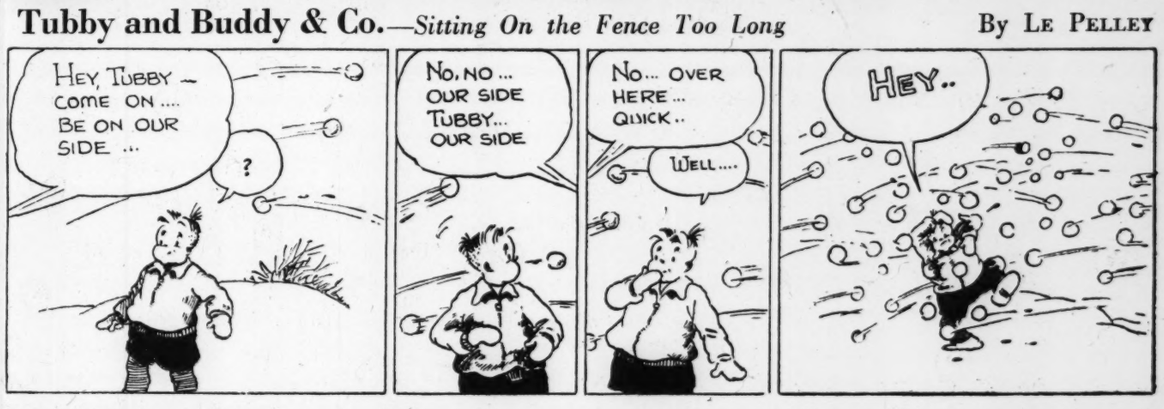
"What's this! Junior's only a master sergeant!"

NEWS ITEM— DISAPPEARING



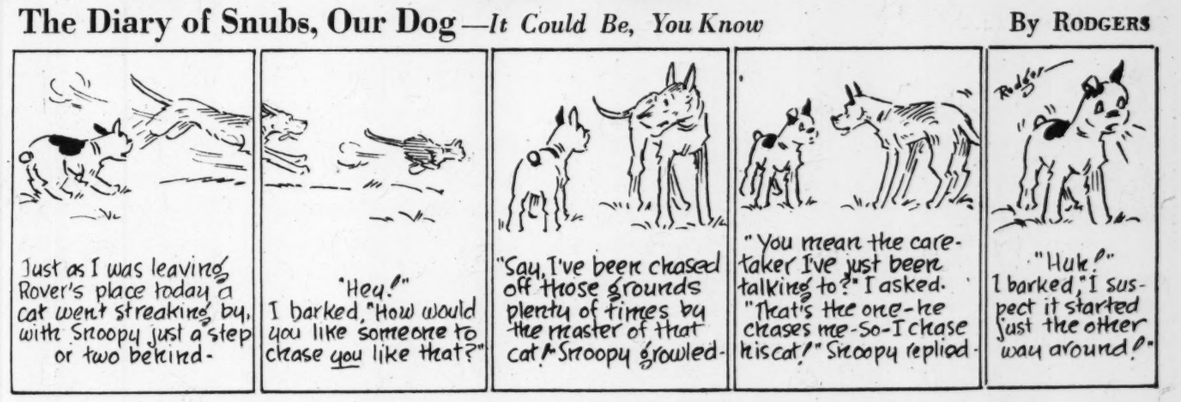
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sitting On the Fence Too Long*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Could Be, You Know*

By RODGERS


Just as I was leaving Rover's place today a cat went streaking by, with Snoopy just a step or two behind.
"Hey!" I barked, "How would you like someone to chase you like that?"
"Say, I've been chased off those grounds plenty of times by the master of that cat!" Snoopy growled.
"You mean the caretaker I've just been talking to?" I asked. "That's the one-he chases me-So-I chase his cat!" Snoopy replied.
"Huh!" I barked, "I suspect it started just the other way around!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Trees a Crab*

By THE HAGERS

At dawn I took my morning dip Before continuing my trip.
Some creature gave my foot a jab, And from the waves emerged a crab.
Across the sand I watched him go. He walked sidewise; his pace was slow.
He reached the lone palm tree, in time. Incredulous, I watched him climb.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Count France Out?

French democracy can be the principal bulwark in Western Europe against a postwar German *revanche*. French guerrillas, 200,000 to 300,000 strong, and partially armed and disciplined by former army officers, can be a decisive help in the coming invasion. But still British-American diplomacy acts as if France were a political and military vacuum.

Possibly it is only American diplomacy. Mr. Churchill in his conference with General de Gaulle appears to have come to an understanding. It is reported that the American State Department also is ready to deal with the French Committee of National Liberation as a full-fledged ally, but that President Roosevelt refuses to give the final O. K. There may be good undisclosed reasons for continued reluctance to make commitments to the French, but the advantages of building up a friendly France both for the short and the long purposes of peace are daily becoming clearer.

Those who can remember how the fall of France shook America to its foundations can estimate how much the revival and rehabilitation of France could mean. The long campaign to regain the Mediterranean, the coming desperate effort to find footing for British-American power on the eastern side of the Channel, would never have been necessary if France had been properly used as a counterweight to Nazi aggression. There was a mental and moral weakness. But it was not alone in France; it was the general failure of the democracies to arouse themselves in time.

It has been too readily assumed that France's share of that weakness was irreparable or would require decades to repair. But two factors could have caused the fall of France even though her mental and moral state was far above that of Nazi Germany. Her form of parliamentary government—not her democratic ideals—made for political paralysis, and she was beaten—as was every other neighbor of Germany—by superior military preparation and skill.

These facts—plus the increasing evidence that French patriotism and democracy are springing up again from the grass-roots—strengthen the hope that the revival of France will be faster than has been so widely assumed. They also point to the folly of so much talk about a Big Four which seems to forget the potential power of France both for freeing the Continent and keeping it free.

Britain and America are not going to police Europe for the next fifty years. What happens when they withdraw? Their power may have to be available in the background. Peace will largely depend on their readiness to use it promptly. But the danger from its not being on the ground will be reduced if France can be built up as the center of democratic power on the Continent. The start should not be delayed.

Mud and Nazis

There seems to be nothing planned about the German withdrawals toward the Rumanian frontier. The Russians are dislodging the foe from positions to which he has been clinging tenaciously—perhaps, indeed, too tenaciously.

The Nazis are losing important railroad facilities as they retreat, and are thus being deprived of hope for a revival of their Ukrainian offensive. Documents captured by the Russians have shown that the Nazis aimed to recapture the initiative in the Dnieper Bend, and prisoners taken by the Russians admit they had orders to hold the ground north of the railroad now cut by Russian forces.

Not all the important junctions are yet in Russian hands, but the pace of the Russian advance—in some cases twenty-five miles a day—despite knee-deep mud, measures the energy back of this drive. German counterattacks have been grim but futile. The Russians, leaving the roads and plowing through softened terrain, have delivered surprise after surprise to the retreating foe, and not the least of the surprises has been the terrific artillery barrages in which entire Nazi battalions have been snuffed out.

Evidently the Russians are the better prepared for the conditions under which they and the Nazis must fight in this region. The Russians seem, in fact, to be exploiting the hindrances—by surmounting them while the enemy counts on them to stem the attack.

There's this to say about a lot of radio speakers: Their delivery may be poor, but it doesn't cost a quarter extra, like the grocer's.

Where Is Japan's Fleet?

We can imagine that the first question President Roosevelt put to Admiral Nimitz when the hero of the Pacific entered the White House was, "Where is the Japanese fleet?"

Admiral Nimitz believes he has the answer. It's fairly close to the Japanese home islands, where it must remain, largely because Japan lacks the big, fast tankers an oil-burning navy must have for combat far from its refueling bases. Without, for example, 20-knot tankers, the American Navy might never have fought the Battle of the Coral Sea.

If Admiral Nimitz's estimate is correct, the Pacific war is further advanced than many suspected. The limitation of the Japanese fleet and the perfection of pre-landing techniques as evolved in the Marshalls, where three days of alternative naval shelling and plane bombings softened resistance, provide reason for supposing that many additional Japanese holdings, including areas having critically needed raw materials, are now open to seizure.

Perhaps that is the reason for the many conferences on Pacific affairs in Washington these days.

Administrative Fumble

The question remains whether Congress or the President heard about the troubles of the Rural Electrification Administration first. In either case, however, there is cause for gratitude that both wings of the Government wanted to do something about it.

The testimony of the President's confidential assistant, Jonathan Daniels, before the Senate subcommittee investigating REA was not very important except in the view it gives of how Mr. Roosevelt administers his departments. In this instance, it appears that a miscalculation was made in the original appointment of an executive. Mr. Slattery, judging from committee testimony, had many admirable qualities, but proved a poor administrator.

When this came to Presidential attention, instead of making a clean-cut change, he attempted to find a good job for Mr. Slattery abroad, trying to use the good name of Senator Norris to restore the prestige of REA. These efforts failed. The REA situation remains unsatisfactory.

They *Can* Be Helped

Despite official warning by the United Nations of their grim determination to bring due punishment to those found guilty of war crimes, the Nazis continue adding to their crimson record. The extension of Gestapo control to previously unoccupied France brings into immediate danger several thousand remaining refugee Jewish children. They, according to the French Underground, are on the point of being rounded up, deported, and eventually exterminated.

Because efforts to date have been unsuccessful, on the part of the French people, the U. S. Government, and others, to gain permission for the young people to leave France or otherwise obtain protection, it is said there is little hope for them. But there is always hope while there is a God who marks even the sparrow's fall, and while there are people who believe in Him and His loving care for His little ones.

The Apostle James reminds us that "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Thus, though the human footsteps may not be clear at the moment, can anyone who has proved the mighty power of prayer, doubt that a way will be opened to help the children, if this spiritual weapon is given sufficient understanding use?

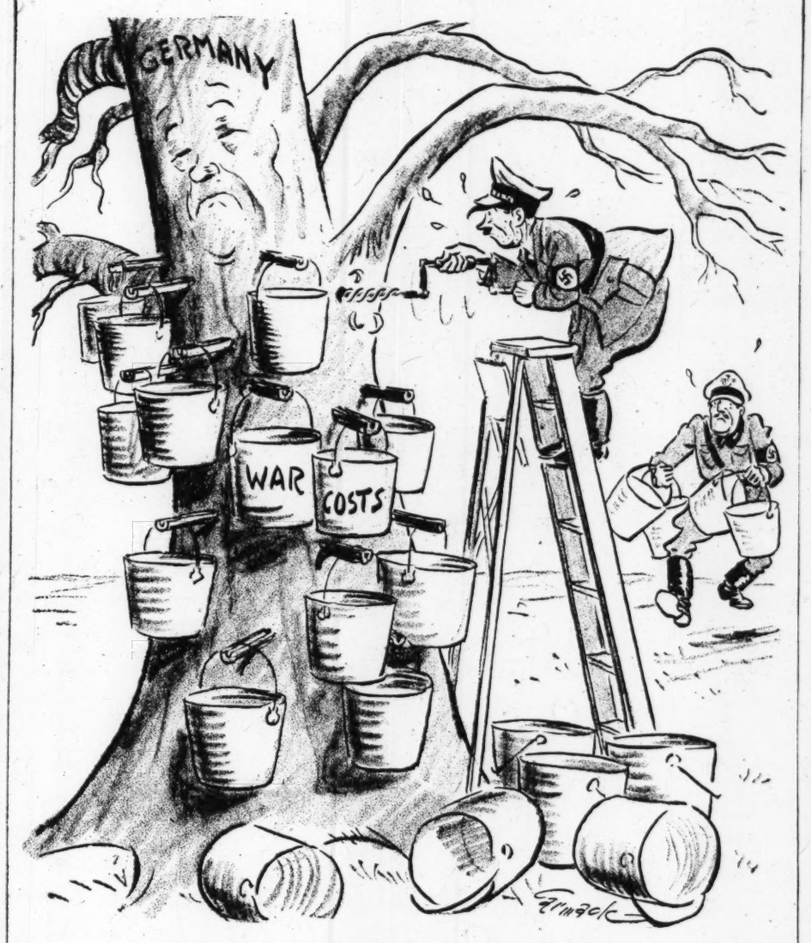
Soldiers Do Vote

One thing that may have been overlooked in the fuss over soldier-vote legislation in Washington is the simple fact that many States, and political subdivisions thereof, have for a long time sent out ballots to absentees and continue to do so, though not all absentees bother about voting.

For instance, recently the Town Clerk of Brookline, Massachusetts, sent out 1,420 ballot applications to absentees, most of them service men and women. In return he received requests for 450 ballots and mailed them Feb. 9 for the March 7 town election. There was plenty of time, as some ballots came back from India, Africa, and Sicily.

Two States forbid absentees to vote, and little can be done about this until the States change their own laws.

A Heavy Drain



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

G. O. P. Not "In" Yet

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Republicans, it seems to me, are guilty of wishful thinking in considering the coming election a "cinch." Notwithstanding recent gains made by them, the selection of "any old candidate" will virtually hand the election to the Democrats. It behooves the Republicans to do some basic thinking in the selection of their nominee.

This country is certain of victory from a military viewpoint, but on the peace front we are lagging—sadly. A man of great stature must be chosen. And it is there that President Roosevelt's experience in office will pay handsome dividends despite his weak domestic front. We may need a change in the White House, true, but the Republicans are not "in"—not by a long way.

OWEN L. JOHNSON,
2nd Lieut., Air Corps

San Antonio, Texas

A Man's Temperance Union?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Liquor today is taking a great toll of men, women, and children of America. For 70 years, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been fighting, working, and praying for a sober America.

Is it not time that the men of America were taking a hand in this fight for decency and sobriety? Wherever there is a W. C. T. U., there should also be an M. C. T. U.

Los Angeles ministers and other clergymen of the United States favor such a movement and organization. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union heartily approves, and its National President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, says: "We recommend that the men go on and perfect their organization, officer it and finance it, and do it as quickly as possible." MARGARET J. RANKIN

Escondido, Calif.

"Six Points"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the "Six Points" set forth by William L. Hutcheson, International President of the Carpenters Union, which embraces 600,000 men, declaring labor's position in our postwar economy, I became inspired with new hope for our country.

Private enterprise is an American institution, and it has assured a higher standard of living for this country than has ever been experienced in any other country. True, it has made mistakes but it should be given a chance to correct conditions so that unemployment can be overcome and "Freedom From Want" will be established. This can and should be accomplished within its own system with the help and co-operation of labor and management.

I feel that these six points are fair, just—not one-sided. They speak for all America; and, if carried out, they will do much to cement differences, uniting all the activities that should be harmoniously interwoven for success and achievement. What is good for one should be good for all.

ELIZABETH TUMBRIDGE

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Who Wants Some Beavers?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to tell you about the sad plight of some beavers. This beaver colony is on a farm whose owner writes:

"We want to find out what we can about the habits of beavers. There are a lot of them down at the pond, and they have done a lot of damage. Our meadow, which we used to mow with the machine, is flooded, and many trees around the pond killed. The water is beginning to come up into the field. We got after the conservation officer two years ago, and again last year. Two years ago, they tore down some of the dam, but it was built up again in no time. The law will be off for a while a little later, and N—— would like to catch some with traps. The skins are worth from $40 to $60 apiece, and a few would help out."

You see, it looks like hard times ahead for the beavers. I know that in some parts of the country the beavers are carried to places where their work is greatly needed. It might be that some person would be interested in buying them alive and putting them where they would be happy and their work appreciated. GRACE D. PROCTOR

Fitchburg, Mass.

"Good Comics"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The best thing about your editorial, "Comics Have Champions," is the latter part of it, namely, giving the children credit for expressing wisdom and intelligence in choosing "the better sort of comic strip." It sometimes takes a parental hand, however, as in the case of our own family with four children under 14.

It got so that we were spending an average of one dollar a month for comics. That wasn't the only reason Daddy put a stop to this comic buying—it was actually having a disastrous result in disposition. Check the children who read the hair-scaring comics—you'll find their talk vulgar—attempting to imitate things that never should enter their heads!

When Daddy had refused to allow certain comics, there was quite a howl put up. However, after going without them for two months, some old ones were uncovered and then read—hmm! This is what the girls said: "To think we ever liked such trash—it's awful. I'm glad we don't read them any more."

I'm especially thankful that the Scriptures has won out in this family—there is plenty of "adventure"—even in the Bible. There isn't a Bible story that doesn't give a thrill—but the best part of it is that God plays an important part—and wickedness is something to forsake while trust in Him "wins the prize."

The "Comics" in the Monitor are "good" to enjoy. Animals are especially well liked and "Tubby" is missed frequently.

(MRS.) JOYCE W. REEVES

Tacoma, Wash.

Books Worth Studying

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." It is promising to know that the response to the project of the Citizens' Forum Discussion Groups, organized by the Canadian Association of Adult Education, under the title, "Of Things to Come," has been so great that it can be no longer handled on a national scale. Therefore, offices have been set up in each Province to service the Citizens' Forums. Throughout Canada, there are about 1,800 civilian groups and 2,000 groups in the forces. The Canadian Legion Educational Services supply the material to the latter, free of charge. Among the civilian forums, many types are found—rural groups, those in small towns, and in cities, labor groups, neighborhood groups, those in schools, colleges, and universities, and groups of various races.

Today I received from the League of Nations a list of pamphlets and books on world government and world relationships which are suitable for study groups, for individual reading, and for reading aloud at Red Cross groups.

At present I am greatly enjoying "The American Speeches of Lord Lothian." This book is now available at Canadian public libraries. The spiritually illumined ideas, born of practical experience, which are expressed in this book, are inspiring and enlightening. Of what tremendous significance today is Lord Lothian's final message:

"If this generation has the insight to see what is really within its grasp, if it has the courage both to think and work actively as did the leaders of your [American] Revolutionary armies 150 years ago, and as those who served with Abraham Lincoln 75 years ago, a transformation of the whole world is within its grasp. We shall be able to realize on an even ampler stage Lincoln's own dream that 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish,' not from a part but from the whole earth."

Toronto C. F. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

OPA May Get a Few Pats on the Back

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Believe it or not, OPA may even get a few pats on the back from Congress when a bill to prolong its life comes up shortly.

Despite the recent inconclusive battle over subsidies, the fact is that Congress and OPA have come to understand each other quite well. Recently, conservative Senator Tobey of New Hampshire told an OPA aid appearing before a Senate committee, "We are tickled with the magnificent improvement of OPA and I congratulate you as part of that entourage."

The Emergency Price Control Act under which OPA operates does not run out until June 30, but Congressmen are clamoring to get started on the renewal legislation. They want to have plenty of time to talk about it. In addition, there will be an OPA appropriation bill that will probably be thoroughly mulled over, though not with the rough hand that tackled it last year when OPA enforcement agents were curtailed and professor-administrators were ordered back to their classrooms.

* * *

One reason OPA is now held in higher esteem on Capitol Hill is its Administrator, Chester Bowles, who is still bearing up after eight months at the helm. Mr. Bowles is more of a diplomat than Leon Henderson and a better Administrator than his immediate predecessor, Prentiss Brown. Besides coming into office at a time when the public had become reconciled to accepting rationing and price control, the least of two wartime evils, Mr. Bowles had become thoroughly familiar with the public's side of the problem as Connecticut OPA Administrator. His weekly radio talks in an easy confidential style have built him up as the public's friend. Congress isn't getting the complaint about OPA that it used to.

Another thing—Mr. Bowles has been successful in keeping prices down, at least according to Bureau of Labor Statistics records. The cost of living stands today approximately where it was eight months ago. Food subsidies have played a part in this success record but Congress doesn't seem to care so long as it does not have to alienate the farm vote by approving this method of warding off rises in farm prices.

Mr. Bowles expects to be able to continue to "hold the line," unless the Congressmen who will renew the subsidy fight with the new OPA legislation persuade enough colleagues that a little inflation will help get votes in this election year.

OPA will ask for more enforcement agents (called by a certain sector of the public "snoopers"). It now has 2,900, of whom 2,600 are provided by Congress and 300 supported by OPA out of savings. This force, Mr. Bowles reminds the public, is just about one-seventh as large as the New York City police force. Fortunately, these investigators have been abetted by 39,000 volunteer members of emergency price panels whom Mr. Bowles credits with "a substantial reduction in the cost of living."

Biggest threat to wartime stabilization today is not rationing nor prices, but quality deterioration. The quality of the clothing you buy now is not as good as it was; it does not wear as long. It is often hard to find the goods you need, particularly in the lower price ranges.

Some quality deterioration could have been avoided, it is contended by some, if grade labeling reforms had been carried through at the war's outset, but these, ordered into effect by Mr. Henderson, were later thrown out by Mr. Brown and specifically barred by Congress, except in cases where grades and specifications were already in wide, general use in an industry or lawfully required by some other Government agency. Mr. Bowles will have enough to do to steer OPA safely through Congress in an election year without stirring up many reforms.

* * *

Sidelights: Lend-lease authorities were confused over millions and billions at a House committee meeting. "What we need," said Chairman Sol Bloom, "is Joel Kupperman."

Counsel Carroll Beedy asked Jonathan Daniels, ready to tell all to the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday, if he were the same Mr. Daniels who refused to testify last week. "Approximately," replied Mr. Daniels.

Letter received by a Federal agency: "I have already wrote to the President and I don't hear from you. I am going to write to Uncle Sam and tell him about you both."

The Skin-Saving Game

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Why are we fighting this war?

Is it, as one of America's bluntest columnists put it just after Pearl Harbor, to "save our own skins"?

Or is it, as former Senator Norris of Nebraska has stated it more recently:

"There is, I believe, a unanimous sentiment in the civilized world that the victory we are about to obtain . . . must be followed by a peace that shall be everlasting . . . otherwise the struggle is not worth the sacrifice in human lives that has been necessary to make this victory possible."

Survival or crusade—that is the question.

These attitudes are worth study; they represent thoughts of millions of Americans, and the thoughts they represent will determine both the outcome of the war and the durability of the peace. If we are fighting to save our skins, then the struggle remains worth while as long as we have hope of survival. If it takes an assurance of everlasting peace to compensate for our losses, we may feel justified in giving up whenever it seems probable that permanent peace is not around Victory Corner.

* * *

Discussions with numerous peace workers leads me to the question: Shouldn't we Americans remind ourselves that we did not deliberately choose war for other people's sake; that war was forced on us by an enemy's attack? True, many of us repudiated the suggestion that we were fighting merely for our own skins even in those grim days after Dec. 7, 1941. We had approved Lend-Lease. We had decided we could not afford to see the Axis win mastery over Britain's half of the Atlantic, because our half would then be endangered, too. We had been taught to dislike Nazis—by Nazis; the avowed intent of the super-race theorists to exterminate some peoples and subject others to German "necessity" had left few of us impartial.

Yet when we Americans took up arms it was, in an immediate sense, as the blunt columnist said, to save our skins. We had not followed up the logic of the position we took when we adopted Lend-Lease; we had not yet underwritten our fine words about liberty and equality with deeds. The peoples who had placed their hopes in Wilson were once again to observe that any nation's ideals lie pretty close to its skin; that the ideals are not fought for till the skin is endangered.

* * *

If we keep these facts in mind, we may approach the postwar opportunity with a more practical idealism.

It is true that the save-our-own-skin attitude is not usually a sufficiently inspiring influence to lead humanity upward. Yet it may provide a more useful thesis than perfectionist idealism. For one thing, it will make us readier to understand why not all our suggestions to Europeans as to how to put their houses in order are received with salaams of gratitude. It will enable us to remember that our position in this war is not that of a nation which rushed to arms to make a world over in line with any preconceived specifications.

If we do remember, we shall not expect other nations to accept all our standards for their conduct. But we shall co-operate with them in the fundamental task of organizing world order and the measures for its enforcement. We shall do this even though we do not agree with some of the secondary objectives or many of the details of postwar patterns.

Above all, if we do remember these things we should be immune to the disillusion which helped to wreck the last peace. We should be more patient when we see other nations apparently intent on saving their own skins in the peacemaking. And we may remain through it all, grateful for having been able to save our own. Maybe even grateful enough to stick to the job of working out a general plan for mutual skin-saving.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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